





Moore's Clinical  
Lectures - Vol. 1

Clinical Lectures

taken by John

Hamilton Smith

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see Vol marked V

of this Series

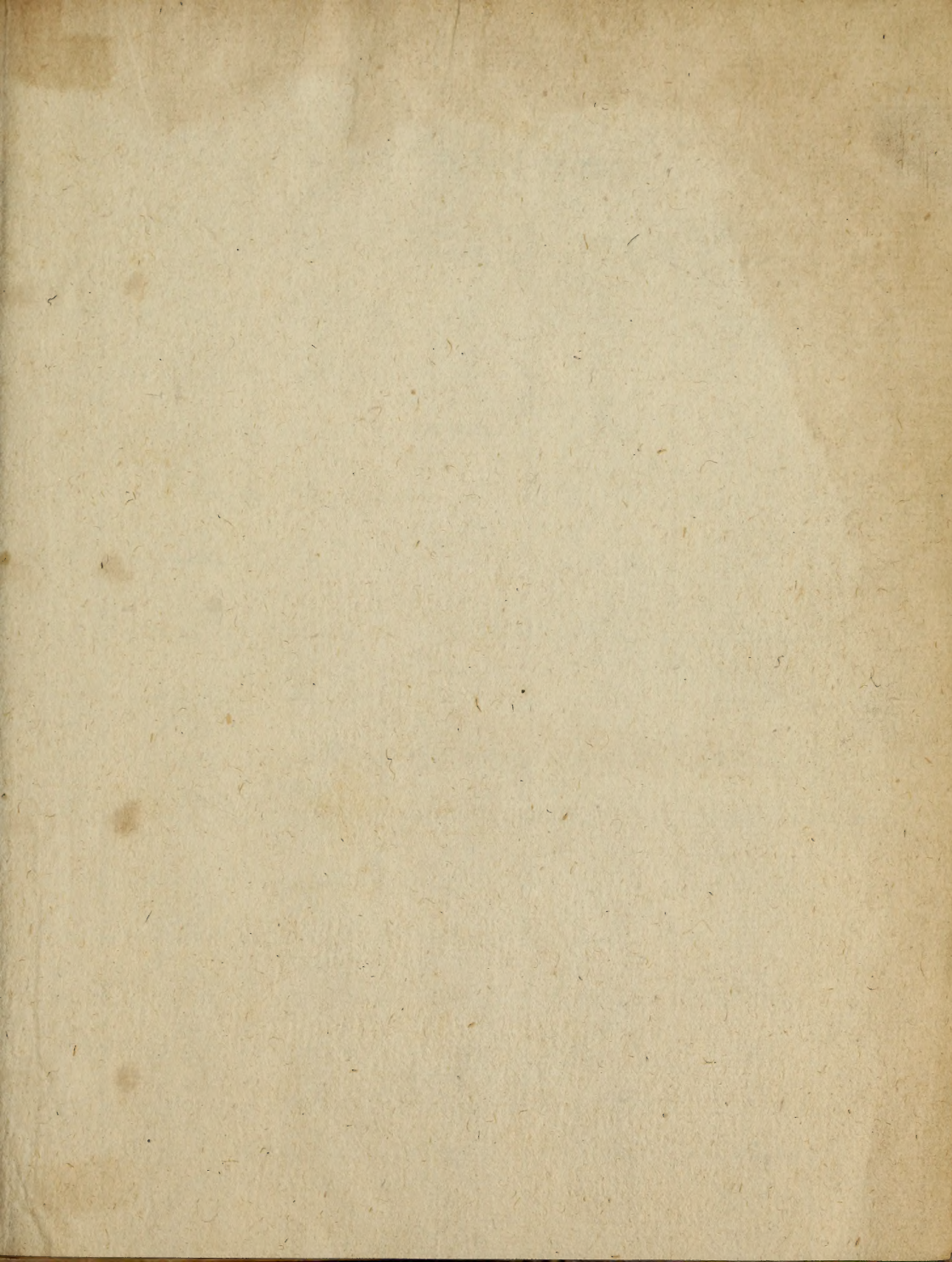
Alexander Moore

Esq's Lectures

John Cranford,

M. D.



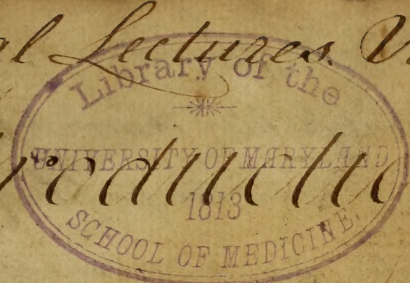




Crawford



Clinical Lectures Vol. 1<sup>st</sup>  
Introduction



As Health is the greatest blessing we enjoy  
and gives a Relish to all our other enjoyments,  
so the Art which restores it when lost must be  
of great service to mankind; hence it is that the  
Art of Physic has been much regarded and the  
Practitioner much esteemed in all ages and among  
all nations, but it has been the misfortune  
of this Art however Noble in itself, to have been  
so managed as to make some people believe it  
has done more hurt than good. It is very hard  
that any Profession should suffer from the  
unskillfulness of some who have pretended it.  
This would equally militate against every  
Art and Establishment, however with men  
of sense the Art of Physic has been and ever  
will be esteemed: A remarkable instance  
of



2 of this happened to Hippocrates for when the  
great Xerxes sent for him to cure a Plague that  
had broke out in Persia the people of Coos could  
scarcely be prevailed upon by Menace or Rewards to  
part with him, so great was their regard for him.  
But there are many who practise this art who  
are not qualified for it, and indeed the Generality  
of mankind are not (capable) of distinguishing  
between a regular Physician and a Quack. I  
shall therefore inform you in what they differ  
Every Quack has an Infallible medicine but  
a regular Physician pretends to no such thing.  
It is sure he is acquainted with the fundamentals  
of his art, he understands what health is and  
the Animal Economy, he can trace out the va-  
rious Symptoms of Diseases, their cause and  
rise when Nature makes an effort, supports  
her when weak, and works with her in all her  
operations, He varies his practice as the Symptoms

Change



Change and in short <sup>in</sup> all things acts according to 3.  
reason Hippocrates oft advises to follow nature  
and to do nothing without her, and it is certain  
that the same disease in persons of different  
Constitutions will have Very different Symptoms  
and will require a different Treatment. A Phy-  
sician capable of distinguishing these may be  
properly called a Dogmatic and reasoning Phy-  
sician. An Empirick undertakes the cure of di-  
=eases in a much easier and shorter way he  
despises all practice and Rules and does not  
direct medicines to the disease but to the name

E. g. He asks whether it be a fever or Cholice  
and without ever regarding the different Symptoms  
that may be produced by the persons Constitution  
he immediately gives his Specific for the disease  
and continues this, untill the Patient either by  
the benefit of his Constitution recovers, or over-  
=come by the disease and his Quack medicines expire.

And



And I heartily wish we were troubled with none  
but travelling Pedling Quacks: for it is unaccount-  
-able to see men who pretend to be regular Physicians  
raise a clamour against those who reason on the  
causes of Diseases. They represent Physic as an  
Ocult Science, and all reasoning upon it is idle.  
This indeed was an artful way to cover their own  
Ignorance but they should consider that regular  
Physicians admit Experience as the chief Rule  
of Practice and that all their reasoning is built  
upon it and that they disapprove of all Hypothesis  
that is not founded upon facts, but they think they  
may take the liberty of drawing Inferences from  
the Phenomena they observe there as justly and on  
as good grounds as any mechanic art. The  
Empiricks to justify their method of Practice  
bring Sydenham that great Physician, as tho  
he was an enemy to Theory and ~~had~~ practised by  
Rule but there they are much mistaken, he was  
against



5

against all Theory not founded upon observations  
he made, and there drew his Indications of cure.  
Then they set up against Boerhaave, who was  
a professed Enemy against Quacks. He its true  
lives when Anatomy was better understood than  
in Sydenham's times, and after several usefull  
Discoveries in Physic were made, of which the  
other was Ignorant, He picked out all the usefull  
observations of Physicians who had wrote and  
ranged them in proper order and here he had the  
benefit of the writings of Sydenham as well as  
of Hippocrates By this means he made the  
practice of Physic easier and the science more  
regular, but whoever will be at the pains to com=  
=pair the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, Syden=  
=ham and Boerhaave will find there is no  
great difference between them, The reason why  
Quacks dont succeed so well as regular Physi=  
=cians in their Practice is not because they have  
not



6 Not so good remedies in their power but because  
they know not the proper stages of diseases for  
giving them; when once the indication is known  
any one may bleed, vomit, sweat, or purge his  
Patient, but its not every one that knows when  
to do it, here then is the difference between a  
Physician & a Quack — It is necessary that  
a Physician should be acquainted with the  
foundation of his art, and not only to know the  
state of the human body in health, but also  
the several changes that may happen from  
such and such diseases and what symptoms  
may arise on such and such affections, for  
by these he must indicate his method of cure  
To compleat his Education he ought to  
have an opportunity of seeing the same dis-  
-ease in different Patients that he may see  
whether the Rules he has had in Theory will  
hold in practice, that so he may believe nothing  
but



but what is confirmed to him and established  
upon practice and facts and as nothing will  
sit practice better than to see prescriptions of  
other Physicians and what effects they produce  
(and as example is stronger than precept), what  
he learns this way he may properly call his  
own especially if he takes a good View of the  
Disease, and the Indications of Cure with the  
Prescriptions. In this View I hope I shall be of  
use to you in this Course of Lectures —

The same disease in different Constitutions  
will in different persons put on different Ap-  
pearances by a Combination of Symptoms  
and there are several Rules necessary to In-  
vestigate the causes and Curative Indications  
of the disease, I shall therefore examine every  
Patient capable of appearing before you  
that no Circumstance may escape you, and  
proceed in the following manner —

J. A. Linné



8 1. Give you a History of the disease

2<sup>dly</sup> Inquire into its cause —

3<sup>dly</sup> Give you my Opinion how it will Terminate

4<sup>thly</sup> Lay down the Indications of cure that arise

and if any new Symptom happens acquaints  
you therewith that you may see how I vary in  
My Prescriptions —

5<sup>thly</sup> Point out the different methods of cure &c

at any time you find me deceived in my Judgement,  
you will be so good as excuse me for neither do  
I pretend to be nor is the Art of Physic

Infallible. What in Justice you can expect  
from me is some accurate observations and re-

=marks upon some diseases and I shall endeavour  
so to do, which I hope will produce this good effect,  
that it will make you regular Physicians &  
not Quacks; You may here observe that I am  
far from confining the Character of the regular  
Physicians to those who have Diplomas, these  
are



are Honorary Titles or Appellations given  
to regular Physicians but they must have  
been such before they had their Diplomas  
as nothing contributes more to the Cure of  
Diseases than a strict Enquiry into the symp-  
toms and Causes of them; so the natural and  
Animal functions, <sup>must be strictly examined,</sup> and the nonnaturals for  
Diseases often proceed from a fault here—

A person is said to be in health when he performs  
the natural Vital and Animal functions  
easily, and with pain & fatigue when he has  
any disease. Vital actions are those upon  
which the life more immediately depends as the  
motion of the Heart and Arteries Respiration &c.  
and it is a good Circumstance when these are entire

Natural actions are those by which our food  
is turned into good Blood following it from the  
Mouth, thro all the Chylificative organs—

Animal actions are those that can be performed  
without



without the concurrence of the mind, as all the  
 sense and Animal Motion Diseases of the Vital  
 are more dangerous than any of the rest, because  
 the life more immediately depends on this, but  
 a person may labour a long time under an obstruc-  
 =tion of the Viscera and even of the Brain and  
 yet find no great inconveniency. A Physician  
 must therefore consider which kind of these arteries  
 or Offices are disordered in doing of which he will  
 probably find out the seat of the disease, Thus  
 if the respiration is impeded without any sign of  
 an Añgine or any thing that may hinder  
 free ingress and Egress of the air he may con-  
 =clude that the Lungs themselves are affec-  
 =ted & c<sup>ca</sup>

When he has discovered what part of the hu-  
 =man System is diseased or interrupted his next  
 care is to search for the cause which will point  
 out to him the Indications of the cure  
 The



The Causes of diseases are divided into two 11.  
Classes the External and Internal. The Inter-  
-nal is always some obstruction (such as Inania or plethora) and is called the remote or  
Predisposing cause. The External is generally  
some Error in the non naturals &c. and is called  
the efficient cause, or that which gave Opportunity  
to the predisposing cause to show itself at this time,  
These two concurring make the proximate  
cause, In order to find out the last we must  
run over the non naturals and see how the pa-  
-tient has used them. These are in themselves  
Neither good nor bad, but as they are used or  
abused produce good or bad effects, They are  
divided into four classes Viz. Ingesta, Gestata,  
Retina, Excreta and applicata, Ingesta are  
anything taken into the Body by the Mouth  
Anus &c. (comprehending the Air), Gestata, are  
everything a man does with his Body as  
These



12. *Food, motion, Study, Sleep, Watching & Melancholia*  
*Excretæ* are those things now retained in the Body  
which ought according to the Course of nature  
to be presently expelled as Urine, Sweat, Saliva &c.  
*Applicata* are those things which applied to the  
Body as Heat, Cold, Moisture, Air, with its differ-  
ent Moisture Dryness, weight, Levity, all  
which produce different diseases, and there are  
none we are more subject to than those of the  
obstructed perspiration, in this Country the cold  
air constricting the Pores of the Skin and there-  
by retaining that in the Body which ought  
to be expelled; In running over all these you  
find some cause which conjoined with the Know-  
ledge of the part affected will lead you to the  
Prognostic and the Indication of the cure which  
is a harder problem than the Application of  
remedies, for as we have not a Specific for  
every disease everyone must apply a  
general



general method of cure as he fancies the 13.  
Disease to be —

This is the best method of examining Patients  
in perplexed cases, but where the Cause is obvious,  
the word will tell you it is unnecessary to trouble  
your Patient with so many Questions.

(Clinical)







# Clinical Lectures 15.

## Peripneumonia Vesicae

January 14<sup>th</sup>

John Reid a middle aged man of a strong robust Constitution caught Drilling and Arithmetick &c on Christmas day last he went a good way to the Country and returned again that same night; next day he found himself uneasy and restless, lost his Appetite & felt a weight and oppression which chiefly affected his Breast and Breathing. In this way he continued at his business till the fourth of January, He had a cough with a pain in his Left side, which made him give over Business. Since that he has bled for his pain which did not carry it away, tho' it somewhat eased him, and the pain was less.



16 Left afterwards — when he was admitted, he  
had the Cough and pain in his Left side. His  
Pulse is somewhat quick and strikes about  
90 times in a minute, whereas in him in health  
it would only strike 70 times. He has no signs  
of a Sore Tongue. He had no Remedies but  
V. S. which I don't incline to use again, as  
he has no hardness in his Pulse — He has been  
Cative for some time, I ordered him a Clyster that  
night he came in, since which his Belly continued  
open. He likewise got a mixture to spend menses.  
Now from the History of his Case I think  
his disease is plainly a Peripneumonia  
Notha, which is quite different from a Catarrh,  
commonly called a Cold in this Country, and  
with which every one is more or less affected  
once every year. The Peripneumonia Notha  
rages greatly about the latter end of the  
winter.

Winter, for the cold obstructs perspiration; so that if  
there is an accumulation of a serous matter  
in the lateral Vessels, till it is dissolved by the  
Warmth; This Serous humour goes under the  
name of *Lentor mucosus*, *Piluita frigida* &c  
(see Aphor. Boerh.) neither is it so tenacious as  
an *Inflammatory Lentor*, which proceeds from  
the too great action of the solids, & the other  
affects most people of a weak Constitution  
As the mucous humour is collected in the  
Lateral Vessels and Cells of the Membranes  
it remains out of the reach of Circulation till  
it be brought into it by some cause or other  
the most common of which is drinking too much  
or some violent Exercise. This man by his Sedentary  
Life was a very fit Subject for having  
such a Collection, which by the long walk the  
doctor was absorbed, for we know that a fever  
will absorb and dissolve all the fat which  
is more tenacious than this humour. As  
it



10 it was first carried into the Veins, the first part  
it would affect would be the Lungs, Viz in the  
Pulmonary Artery, where the obstruction is not  
so great as at first to cause a fever, yet it would  
cause him to feel a sort of weight of oppression &  
Anxiety. He has frequent sighs, which always  
denote an obstruction of the lungs as they are  
but an Effect of Nature to facilitate the Circu-  
-lation in the Lungs and remove the obstruc-  
-tion. In this state he continued a good many  
Days, during which time his Pulse would  
probably increase, i. e. The Fever tho' not  
so observable to him. When now this humour  
is got into the Aorta it would cause Obstruc-  
-tion in some of the first Branches going  
from it. If in the Bronchial Artery it would  
increase the Disease, Viz. it would produce  
a Peripneumonia. And it happens in the  
Intercostals, whence the pain is in his side  
which

19  
(Which seems to be a Mustard Pleurisy to the  
touch) — A true Pleurisy has its seat only in  
the Pleura, his pulse is soft which is always the  
case in Obstructions of the Lungs, and the greater  
the Obstruction or Inflammation in them grows,  
the softer will the pulse turn which is hard &  
quick in true Pleurisy as all other Inflammant.  
except the *Pneumonia Vera*, for the greater the  
Inflammation is here, the softer the Pulse,  
and in Pleurisy, which have such *Peripneumoniae*  
along with them or a tendency to a *Peripneumony*. His Pulse is soft and therefore there  
is a great Inflammation, and this Inflammation  
proceeds from a Vivacity of the blood —

The Prognosis is favourable, I have no doubt  
of curing him, for his pulse is full and himself  
strong. I gave him the Spirit Minder both  
to attenuate the blood and promote Ex-  
pectoracion, it kept a gentle Breathing  
towel upon him, I don't design to bleed  
him



20 him any more, but to proceed after Sydenhams  
method which is a Very Rational one viz.  
Not to blood the Patient to any height at first  
as in the Peripneumonia, otherwise the Patient  
in this case would be in danger of Choking  
but I will endeavour to make a derivation  
another way, by purging and he shall get the  
following to morrow.

R. Rad. Gram. ℥ss. — Truncul. Zij  
Fruct. Tamarind. Zi. Coq. ca. aq. font  
℥xx. ad ℥xij (olat. adde. Sol. Senn.  
Ziij, f. Infusio. (alid. sp. Noctem  
in colat. Dissolve sal. Glauberi ℥ss.  
Mann. Ziij (asp. Ziij, singula hora

My design in this is to attenuate and at the  
same time to expell this Lentor Mucosus. A  
Mister would indeed attenuate but I think  
his pulse too high for this. If his pulse turn  
lower we may probably try one on his  
Back or side, which last is certainly good  
in

in Pleuritis, tho' a great deal of mischief is 21.  
done by Blisters, when used before the end of  
the disease, when the Pat. can bear no other Evac-  
uation. — Hipp. knew nothing of Blisters yet  
he ordered the actual Caustery to be at this time  
Applied to the part affected. This disease is often  
mistaken by Physicians and called a Cold.  
He has got two doses of the purging Pileanum  
which he Expectorates free and his pain is better,  
tho' something of it still remains, his pulse is  
Mended & is slower and softer, he has no drought  
or feverish symptoms on which Acad. I have  
ordered a blister to be Applied to the painful side,  
by which I design to make a derivation to-  
wards the Vessels of the Skin, and to relieve the  
Obstructed ones — I see nothing in his case to be  
deceaded, and I expect that after two doses more of  
his purgative he may be dismissed out of the House —  
Since the blister was Applied all the pain in his side is  
quite removed, his Cough is easy & Expectorations free so  
that after two doses he shall be dismissed —



## Gravel and Rheumatism

January 14<sup>th</sup>

Mary Veitch aged 43 years formerly enjoyed a good state of health, about seven years ago lost her Husband, since which she has been troubled with the Gravel — These 2 months she has been irregular and for this month past she has been troubled with a pain in her Side near the Vertebrae of the Loins, called the Loa Lauce. It seized her suddenly and she seems to have two discharges. viz Gravelish Complaints and a Lumbago, she has a Swelling upon the part, which however is not discoloured by it, whether it proceeds from a Rheumatic or a Scorbulous cause I have not yet examined, but I take it to be Rheumatic, this may affect the External or internal parts, here the muscular Psoas seems to be affected as the most pain is taken she bends the Thigh, which is not strange as  
thus

23.  
this muscle rises from the Vertebrae of the  
Loins, passes along the Internal parts of the  
Thigh & is inserted into the lesser Trochanter of  
Thigh Bone - In this disease there is commonly a  
Scurvy of the Blood, which we shall soon know,  
as I have ordered her to be bled, which will  
do service in both Diseases. In the Gravel I  
have frequently seen it do service, as it relieves  
the Ureter and so lets the stone pass which often  
sticks at the Entry of the Ureter into y<sup>e</sup> Bladder  
where it forms a large Calculus, which may  
be the Occasion & reason why Surgeons after having  
cut into y<sup>e</sup> Bladder could not Extract the stone upon  
Acct. of the membrane which covered it.

There will be no great difficulty to ease  
her pain somewhat, but to prevent a return will  
be difficult as in Rheumatic (as the  
whole mass of Blood is generally affected)  
I shall order much the same Plan as  
for



24 for John Reid, I would chuse to add more Manna  
here, but as it is an Expensive medicine I  
will let it alone —

Ry. Rad. Lyam. ℥ss. — Petroool. ℥ij,  
Fruct. Tamarind ℥i, Sol. Senn: ℥ij  
Rad. Glycyrrh. ℥ij. (oz; in Ag. font ℥xx.  
Colat. Cold Sal. Glyaub. Manna aa ℥ij,  
℥ss. ℥ij; Singula hora.

If all Aromatic herbs Senna does best in Infusion  
but she could not do them herself. The first two Roots  
I have added as they Attenuate & are Diuretics. —

Liquid Purgatives are best here as they are farther  
convey'd thro' her blood and make the push prin-  
cipally towards the Kidneys.

If she was a Cat. in the Houer I could order her  
Emollient (hyster, not purgative, which would  
come by way of stool to the Bow & Kidneys.

A Blister which might be of service in her Limbs  
is contraindicated here, as Cantharides so  
readily cause an Inflammation of the urinary Passages,  
which might be of very bad consequence in her Case.  
V. M.

# 6 Virtues of Electricity

25.

January 19<sup>th</sup>

Ever since I heard of Electricity I had a notion that its Cure might be of service in diseases of the Head & Nerves, as there would seem to be something Analogous between its rapid Motion, & that of our Nervous fluid, Upon which basis I design to Morrow to, make a trial of its Effects on some ofy Sal<sup>ts</sup> of the Horse, which you may depend upon shall be done as accurately as by as in my power to determine, what may be y<sup>e</sup> Effects of it —

## Catarrhus Mucosus

January 19<sup>th</sup>

John Macdonald Aged 55 by Trade a Smith and much exposed to heat & Cold — After catching cold contracted a pain in his head & Neck is a dry bound cough, from which I take his disease to be a Catarrh — He was not very feverish his disease is quite different from a Peripneum.



26 *Peripneum. Noth.* which as it is caused by  
Viscid matter Obstruding the Pulmonary Artery,  
creates a great Oppression in breathing, Anxiety  
and Stiffness, yet the Cough is not so Violent,  
which as it is but an effort in nature to remove  
from the Lungs something, would avail nothing  
here, except it were to propel the Viscous matter  
farther in the Pulmonary Artery by the Irrita-  
-tion of the Sauer - I take the seat of the Catarrh  
to be in the Villous Mucous Membrane lining  
the Bronchia in the Cells & Glands, *Viz.*  
when a greater quantity than usual oozes  
out from these parts.

This humour at first is clear rosy and  
very viscid, whence proceeds the dryness of  
the Cough by which nothing can be brought  
up till the Viscid liquor turns white and  
green which is what is called Concocted.  
neither have I observed in my whole practice  
any medicines that could produce this  
Concoction

27.  
Concoction, which can only be effected by time  
and being for some time exposed to the heat  
of the heart — Indeed if this liquor be in  
great quantity it may compress the Pulmonary  
Artery & cause a Pleurisy.

How rough was at first day, his Lungs were  
compressed, till by time & the use of Sp. menter. the  
was concocted, for now he spits up very freely,  
and his Lungs are relieved, however I must in-  
form you that nature did a great deal more  
for him than Art, in carrying off the fever by  
a looseness so that he had no fever when he  
came into the House —

Catching cold is nothing else than having  
Perspiration stop either in our Skin or Lungs,  
by which a Contraction of the Vessels  
happens by cold.

That perspires by our Lungs is equal to  
what is perspired by all the rest of our body.  
Nature casts out all the useless  
acid



28 Acid humour in our body, either by the  
Action of the Kidneys, so that where there is a  
Stagnation and Stop, a fever must be kindled, both  
by the quality and quantity of the Acid humour  
retained within the Body, unless nature throw  
it off some other Way, which it very oft does by  
the Kidneys, hence it is that thick Urine which  
might be observed in Colds generally appears, if  
nature makes use of this way which if she does  
not Gripes & purging generally happens, by which  
the retained Acid humour is expelled, hence this  
man's fever was lessened in proportion to his  
looseness, but his Lungs were not relieved  
by it. He has a pain in his Left side,  
but as he has no sign of an inflammation  
I take it to be an Acute Pleurisy, tho I  
think it must be either some of the mem=  
branes, viz. The Pleura, or that it is  
=overloading the Lungs, or that it is a  
beginning

beginning Adhesion between the two Mem-  
branes, without which there are very few people  
in this part of the world who live to the age of  
40, or 50 without.

He is much in the same way, there was very  
little of his pain remaining, however that will wear  
off gradually, so that he shall soon be dismissed.

This was accordingly done.  
Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> He went out of this House, in  
which he had a warm Room, to a low moist  
place by which getting cold, he contracted a  
Violent Headach so that not being able to work  
took him in a second time, and gave him a  
Vomit & Purgative by which he was cured.  
He has now been kept in the Open Ward so  
that he will not be in such danger of a Relapse.

Haemoptoe



## Hæmoptoe

January 19<sup>th</sup>

Archibald Wright, about 2 years ago had  
a Fever which lasted about 3 weeks & was pro-  
bably of the Puerpneumony kind, but we have  
no body who can give us a distinct Account of it.  
His cough sticks still with him—

In a great many Fevers there is a Metastasis made  
by the Capillary Vessels of the Lungs, for when the  
Lungs are so far Attenuated as to be pushed thro'  
the Arteries it passes <sup>into</sup> the Veins: by this extensi-  
bility of them they allow gross humours  
to pass them, which may cause obstructions  
in other parts of the body. Here it is that  
pus absorbed from Ulcers, after having passed  
the Lungs often falls upon some of the Abdom.  
Viscera but when this dilatability in them is want-  
ing, the Lique stops here which seems to have  
been the present case.

The Fever had a Crisis, which fell upon the Pul-  
monary Artery, and caused obstructions there  
The

The boy was neglected, so that the whole mass  
 had to pass thro' a less number of Canals, hence  
 a greater friction and celerity, so that the mo-  
 =mentum of the blood being increased the Vessels  
 were gradually dilated and at last ruptured so as  
 to produce the Hemoptoe, under which he at present  
 Labours, altho' I have not sufficiently examined  
 him to know whether he has a Phthisis or not,  
 this however readily follows an Hemoptoe  
 as the blood gets in among the cellular membranes,  
 where it stagnates, corrupts & by its Acrimony  
 Erodes the Neighbouring parts. In the forenoon  
 I ordered him to be bled, which I take to be  
 the properest remedy, and the principall one  
 in such Cases, the blood moves in the Pulmo-  
 =nary Artery with great celerity and in greater  
 quantity than in any other Artery of the  
 Body, yet people die <sup>not</sup> of the Hemorrhage  
 from a branch of the pulmonary Artery  
 curling in this country, tho' they frequently do  
 ing



32. in Warm Countries, but from the Consequence  
of the Haemorrhage rather, for after this Disease  
a Phthisis Pulmonalis most commonly happens.  
I have cured him a milk diet and if his belly  
is bound he must have a laxative Clyster.

22.

He now has a hard Tumour in some of the  
Viscera Under the Cartilago Eniformis, which  
falls over to what ever side he lies on. Where  
this can be cant determine, whether Stomach,  
Colon, Mesicolon, Omentum, Mesentery or  
Pancreas; tho' the last seems most probable.  
He was bled for his Haemoptoe twice a  
Malvamic Electuary and Pectoral Decodion.  
He is a good deal better by the Use of his  
Malvamic Electuary and mild Pectoral  
Decodion. His Haemoptoe is gone, but his  
Cough remains. The Prognostic is not fa-  
vourable as he has two diseases which  
give contrary Indications. The Country air

a milk diet &c would do best for his Lungs  
 whereas the House would be very proper  
 for dissolving that obstruction. Incurables  
 and mild medicines, are best for his Hemoptoe  
 whereas Attenuating & obstructant ones would  
 answer best for dissolving that obstruction,  
 such as the Juice of the mild Saponaceous  
 Plants, fumaria Sativum Perubringa &c  
 would help to dissolve his glandular obstruc-  
 tions, by continuing the use of them for some  
 time, but would bring back the Hemoptoe by  
 dissolving the blood.

29<sup>th</sup>

He has had 3vi of Pus discharged from a Ulcer  
 burst in his Lungs, this I suspected all along  
 from a quickness in his Pulse. I don't think  
 anymore can be done for him here, so that discharging  
 him to the Country with proper directions will be  
 the best method.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> From time to time a small Ulcer bursting  
 or breaking in his Lungs.

Phthisis



## Phthisis Pulmonalis

January 19<sup>th</sup>

John Williamson this Lad states to be  
 in a Consumption; He contracted a Catarrh  
 by walking in a cold night. After a hard Cough  
 had continued for some <sup>considerable</sup> time, a ~~dys~~ <sup>dys</sup>thoria came  
 on which took to be Symptomatic and to have  
 proceeded from an Error in the Menstrual, or  
 a Nervous. He had this when he came here, but  
 now it is turned into a Colliquative Diarrhoea,  
 He has a hectic fever and sweats in the morning,  
 within these few days he began to spit Pur, so  
 that his Prognosis must be Very unfavourable,  
 Moreover if it were a proper Season of the year,  
 and if he was removed to the Country, where  
 he might enjoy a fresh life, milk diet and  
 Exercise he might have some chance; but  
 as his Circumstances are at present, I own  
 my having no hopes of his recovery. There  
 seems

seem to be a great many Vessels of the  
Lungs obstructed from his Bronchioneae,  
which Compressing the Pulmonary artery  
have caused Inflammation, & consequently  
Suppurations, which upon this account must  
be particular little Ulcers in a great many  
different parts of the Lungs, which kind of  
Suppurations I have seen in dead bodies, tho  
they had never spitted. Upon any Pus. which  
was because no large Branch of the Bronchial  
was closed. This kind of Phtisis is worse  
to cure than One, proceeding from a large  
Pomice in any particular Lobe of the  
Lungs, upon the breaking of which there  
would have been, an Efflux of Pus, but  
then it would be easier discharged than  
this kind. The Pus of whose partial Supp-  
uration, and a part being retained turns  
acid & rots, and produces Inflammation and  
Suppuration, and is restored into the mass of  
Blood



36 Blood where by its Acrimony it Stimulates  
the Heart and Viscels, and produces a fever  
more Efficiantly than anything I know  
by the Crasis & coherence of the Blood, Hence  
proceed Colliquative Sweats, and Diarrhoea. —

there can be little done here upon account  
of the Contraindications, he has little Blood  
left already, so that his sweating & Diarrhoea  
should be first stop'd which I think if I should  
attempt by astringents as the Cort. Peru.  
his Expectoration would be affected & stop'd  
and by the Oppression of his Lungs he would  
be choked — His Expectoration is not free  
at present nor is his Breathing, which if I  
were to mend by any of the Pectoral Gums,  
as Ammoniac &c. they would increase  
the Diarrhoea, and if by Malvaeme or Saffron.  
Pneumoniae &c. these are so heating that  
they would increase his fever, however as  
something must be done for him, which will  
rather

rather be palliative than any thing else, 37.  
I design to give the Mal. . Lucatille, which  
as its Balsamic has something Obstruent in  
it, but as I fear it will run into the Guts,  
it should be but in a small quantity.

Rx. Mal. Lucatille. ʒv. Sowers. Proas. Rub.  
ʒi ~~III~~ capt. m. n. m. be Indica — There is  
another medicine which tho' much abused  
might be of service to him. I mean Tar  
Water of which let him take a Gill twice  
or thrice a day as his Stomach can bear  
it. This will increase his Expectoration &  
will not increase his Diarrhoea as it con-  
tains the Acid of the Tar will be of service,  
and likewise will contain the medicinal  
part of the Tar in so much Water will go a  
great way thro' the Blood &c. In the place  
of this a Purgative at bedtime or L. L.  
which stop Expectoration. I shall order  
a form which I have always found not  
to



38. to be so heating or drying and consequently  
not apt to stop Expectoration, but at the  
same time produces all the good Effects of  
the Opium.

Rx Cassia. Pappas. alb.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Coque unto igne  
ex aqua Fontan. lid ij ad lid, Subsinen lotion  
adde Rad Iri florentin.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  Coalat ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ .  
Diacod.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  let him take  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$  or more according  
to the Dose of Laudanum he got, I don't fore-  
=tend to say, that it is quite free of the bad  
effects of Opium, only, that it contains  
them in a less degree. The Poppy Heads  
require long boiling. The Iri I have used  
of the Syrup as they will make it more  
pleasant and also will promote Expectoration.

Feb. 22

He is dead sooner than I expected tho' I had  
no hopes of his recovery, his dying so soon  
however I impute wholly to mismanagement  
Last when I left you as I went thro' the  
ward

When I saw him at stool quite naked. 31.  
his feet bare upon the cold floor, he had  
Colic, watery Diarrhoea and sweat upon  
him, so that he could not miss to catch  
Cold, and the Patients told me he had done  
the same thing upwards of a Dozen of times  
that Day. This Cold stopped Expectoration.

## Saturday

January 21<sup>st</sup>

Prizel Hamilton about seven months  
ago had a Cough, <sup>&</sup> sore Throat, was a little  
feverish, had a Sickness and what she  
calls a swelling of her Stomach, but is  
what I find to be a whole Hypochondria-  
-ca by her description; Since this she has  
continued sometimes worse and sometimes  
better, till eight days ago, when upon  
contracting a new Cold she felt most  
violent pains struck all thro' her side,  
Burst



40, I Meant, I think &c. and had a Vomiting all  
that night, & next Morning observed her  
Colour turned yellow; Her Urine Tinged a  
piece of Linnen put into it quite yellow, tho  
the Colour of the Turica Binata & Culi is  
not so Yellow as I have seen. Her disease  
is plainly enough a Jaundice, the cold she  
had first gave her an Hepatitis which was  
in the Vena Portarum, as she had no pain but  
an Anxiety Subura & in which place she had  
an Obstruction left, as her colour was never  
Natural since, altho she had no Jaundice,  
which would not happen unless the Bile  
after having Separated was again forced  
back, into the blood.

There is nothing that dissolves so quickly  
as Bile, it will open, dissolve, Corrupt & sub-  
stances, hence nothing else is found in the  
Urine of People labouring under the Jaundice  
but yellow Serum, hence a Jaundice is  
frequently

frequently followed by a Dropsie which is  
is a fatal case and seldom to be cured. I  
dont know whether the liver be schirrus or not  
tho' it is softer than I should imagine to find in  
a sound state, however I found it after Dinner  
when her Stomach was distended which might  
cause me to mistake. Boerhaave is by some  
Very unjustly blamed as saying that in all  
Obstructions of the Liver a Jaundice will follow  
whereas he only mentions it as a Symptom  
that may proceed from any obstructed Liver  
and which is certainly true when an obstruc-  
-tion has got the length of the Ducts, neither  
did the obstruction of the Liver upon them hinder  
the Efflux of the Bile tho' it might diminish  
which is caused by her bad Colour. Wednesday  
last when she catched Cold, she felt a more  
acute pain, which may be owing to an in-  
-flammation of the Hepatic artery, External  
membrane of the Ducts or Ligaments of Liver.

Y



42 If in the Duct the Bile would be obstructed  
in the Gall bladder, and if that had not become  
distended it would give uneasiness. Nature  
would then endeavour to ease herself by ~~Ex-~~  
=miting, by which the bile would be again  
pressed into the blood where it would cause  
the Jaundice, or there being only a Remedy  
given to the bile as it would stagnate, it would  
soon form Calculi, One of which getting into  
any of the two ducts would hinder the  
Efflux of Bile to distend the bladder,  
and so cause the same Symptoms. —

The Jaundice may likewise be caused by  
the mucus gathering in too great quantity  
in the Ducts and so opposing the passage  
of the Bile, but this would be easily cured.  
I have likewise seen it proceed from Spasms  
in those parts in some Nephritic cases, as  
from sudden fright —  
It is impossible to determine from which of  
the

the first three Causes the disease proceed here, 43.  
however if it returns again with these acute  
stinging pains I will be positive it is from  
a Stone.

It returns regularly once a fortnight some-  
times once a month, however whatever be  
the cause we must force the blood of the Vile,  
that has got into it, either by Stool or Urine,  
but I shall first endeavour to attenuate it, this  
likewise must be done to remove the obstruction  
in her liver, Bleeding would be of no service  
here, as I take the Obstruction to be in the  
Vena Portarum; For if the Patient bled till  
she fainted, the Dissection would not be  
repented here, for the Blood would not be ex-  
pelled much as in other Veins of the Body,  
for here it must be pressed from the large  
Trunks into the smaller Branches, which  
is contrary to the other Veins and Arteries,  
however as her Pulse is not feverish or full it  
is



It is not indicated, therefore shall be omitted  
altho' it may be of use in making room  
for the medicines she is to take. The attenu-  
=ating Gum mixed might be of use to her,  
therefore — R. Gum: Galban. Sapp. Ounc  
a. ʒss Vitel Ovi. qv. M. ft. make Pillul  
Divid in Pillul qd v. Let her take five of  
these three times a day taking after the dose  
a draught of the following Decoction. —

R. Truct. Samarind. llvar. sapsennulata  
a. ʒij Rad. Gram — senicul — Petros  
a ʒss Coq. ex. ag form. lid v ad lid iv colat  
add sp. minder ʒij M. The Galbanum  
is the most attenuating Gum we have or  
I know of, so that it was needless to add  
or to order any more as I always take  
care never to use a great many when few  
will answer; The first two Articles in  
the Decoction will prevent the putre-  
=faction of the Pile, will keep the belly  
open

Open, and be ready to go off by Urine. In 45.  
three days she shall have a mild purging  
Pilver. —

26<sup>th</sup>

She should have had the medicines proposed  
before now, had she not expected her menses,  
the complaints of Sickness, Pain in her mouth  
Baching and wind in her Guts, however these  
shew to be Dysenteria and which perpetually  
trouble weak people about the time they are  
expecting their menses, this would seem to contra-  
dict Hippocrates who in one of his Aphorisms  
Sctere non admodum flatulenti, shew this  
happens in her is plain her tumified Liver  
will press upon the Stomach and prevent  
the free Expulsion & Digestion of the ali-  
ments, which must produce wind in it  
I have ordered her an Dysenteric Salve, both  
to prevent these Spasms, and to promote  
the discharge of the menses.

Feb 29<sup>th</sup>



Feb. 21. 9<sup>th</sup>

Since last we mentioned her the Saundie  
 has left her & now I can find her Liver <sup>hardly</sup> Schirrus.  
 At this time she seems to be threatened w.  
 a return of her disease she has a pain &  
 Tension along the region of her liver with a  
 Sicknessness and Squeamishness, upon the  
 first fit of Vomiting I expect to see her Saundie  
 return. This day she is pained with the primi-  
 -pal cause of her disease the Schirrus, for which  
 I ordered her an Attenuating Decoction with  
 some Castile Soap, (than which) I know nothing  
 better in such cases, when mixed with the  
 Attenuating Gum, Galbanum Opoponax  
 for it renders Oil miscible with Water, and y<sup>e</sup>  
 much with oil but would need to be taken  
 in great quantities. —

I have ordered her an Emollient Poultice  
 with a good deal of Soap to be applied  
 externally, how this thro' such thick  
 Reguments

47.

Segumento can produce any effect upon  
the Liver I know not, but by this method I  
have sometimes seen a Schirrus of the liver  
cured. —

She was Troubled with Wind caused by y<sup>e</sup>  
pressure of the liver upon the Intestines and  
Stomach, but she was relieved by some re-  
medial medicines. —

12<sup>th</sup>

The Jaundice is now returned the pain she  
complains of is in the Hypochondriac  
whether caused by a compression of the  
Schirrus or from a distention of the mem-  
brane that covers it.

She is frequently obliged to intermit the  
course of the medicines for the Schirrus,  
altho the Operations of them at any rate  
is but slow & unforward, on account of  
the spasms and wind caused by the Tumour

contd



48. and obliged to have recourse to the Antispasmodic medicines, and when ever she gets wind up or down she is constantly easier. —

I imagine her Stomach is in a bad order, either by some putrid Mile or some such stuff, which will be very ready to beget a Dropsie —

Dropsie January 29<sup>th</sup>

A Schirrus in any of the abdominal Viscera may produce a Dropsie, in so far as thereby absorption is prevented, or by pressing on the Lymphatic Vein, a Proflure of it may be caused, which will create an incurable Dropsie. An absorption of the liver may still further it, as for want of Bile there will not be a due mixture of the different parts of the Blood.

Blood, (Stence) (Simmagaine) dropsied do<sup>49</sup>  
ofttimes succeed. The cure of this Disease  
seldom succeeds by the Paracentesis, & a  
seldom by Anasarca by Incision; for tho'  
the Water be carried away it will soon  
gather again: Gangrenes often follow these  
incisions which are seldom cured, tho' I have  
sometimes seen them cured by the Mark or  
Cort. Peru. Evacuating the Water by purging  
is the Surest way, by Diuretics uncertain.

They always answer best toward the  
end of the Disease, (and Evacuating by sweat  
is most uncertain of all, tho' all must be  
used as much as possible to help one  
another, but the greatest difficulty is to  
help off the Extravasated water restored  
which only can be done by a degree of  
Tieed —

Mercury given slowly Answer Required  
in this Disease, for it may be Evacuated  
by



50. by whatever Island the Physician has a  
mind. His Evacuation by Urine may be  
promoted by the Tart. Regen. &c. See  
Prunes Case Vol. 2<sup>d</sup> page -

Thomas Ferguson aged forty six  
years, lived as a Millman's servant in this  
Town, and had a good State of health till  
July last, when he and two of his comrades  
fed upon Salmon, which disagreed with  
them, the other two it purged and they recovered,  
but it remained on his Stomach and con-  
-gealed as he said like a Stone, after this he  
had frequent pains at his Stomach with  
thirst, and Drank a great deal which he  
never passed, but he continued at his work  
till overheating himself one day he fell  
a sleep in a cold house, and when he a-  
-woke found his legs swelled, they had be-  
-gun to swell before now but were not near  
so big, this swelling proceeded gradually,  
till now he labours under an universal  
Dropic

Dropsie, none of the Cavities being free except 51.  
the Brain. —

This Effect of Salmon I observed last year  
on a Girl Viz! Purging and Vomiting, which  
is impute to the way of Carrying Salmon Viz.  
in the mats in which Tobacco has been car-  
ried before, which we know to have not only  
these Effects when taken inwardly but like-  
-ways those of poisonous Griper, Cholera, In-  
-flammations &c. It was remarkable in  
this Girls case that it was only such, for  
those who only eat the part near the surface  
of the Salmon were affected. —

(This man Dropsie I take to proceed from  
a Quantity of Cold Drink which he never  
passed either by Stool or Urine. This never  
mixed rightly with the Blood and was passd  
off by the Lateral Vessels into the Cavities  
and Cells of the membrane Adiposa, where  
by Macerating the Vessels which open there,  
the



2. the Disease is increased. His Perspiration  
which was stop'd would go off the same way  
and have the same effect.

He has the common Symptoms of a Collection  
of water in the Abdomen & a Cough with  
which he gets nothing up, which proceeds  
from the Water pressing the Lungs —

His Pulse will twice or thrice regular enough,  
and four or five times so quick & fast. In  
short it is directly like a dog's pulse. This  
Sinagaine proceeds from a Hydrops Pericardij  
by which the motion of the Heart is impeded.

He has a continual Vomiting which I take  
to proceed from the same cause viz weight  
of the Pericardium irritating the Diaphragm  
by the cold or weight, for he has neither  
pain in his stomach nor any other  
Symptom of that Viscus being affected  
so that unless it be this, or an irritation of  
the muscles in the abdomen, I don't  
know

know what it may be, This thing is caused 53.  
by the thinner parts being all carried away.  
This case I take to be very unfavourable  
to the patient, as he has Crises which Dis-  
sociates are reckoned to be a fatal Symptom  
in Dropsie, and are oft observed to attend  
Spinnors, or obstructed Viscera. —

When he came here he got some purges of  
Salap. and mercury, which always relieved  
him, however in the Main he has always  
been turning worse, but I never reckon a  
case desperate till all remedies are tried  
without producing any good Effect —

He got a few of the Mercurial Pills which  
were intermitted as he turned worse, but  
this could not be imputed to them, as he  
got but a few of them, and his Vomiting  
after they were intermitted turned worse  
for which he got Opium and was no better,  
Then the Thoricæ, and afterwards the  
Strong



54. Strong Newer Medicines. as afo. said.  
and lastge without any good effect, which  
still convinced me more in my Opinion as  
to the cause of it. I therefore had recourse to  
Speedier Remedies than Mercury in this Case  
I gave him a Vomil, which by its Shock  
might provoke the absorption, and next  
morning I gave him a Hydragogue Purg  
of Tind. Sallap. ℥i and Syr. de Rhumado  
℥i. I gave it in a liquid form as it would  
operate sooner. —

In obstructions of the Liver Sallap in  
Substance never answers well, for its  
Purineous parts without the help of Pile  
can never be dissolved, so that it will not  
operate so well.

I dont however know if this be the case  
the Tind. of Sallap suspends the parts of  
this Pile in an acid Spirit, where upon  
the mixture of any watery liquid will  
precipitate

Precipitate it, if this should happen in the 55.  
Stomach it would form flakes tough & ten-  
acious to the sides of the Stomach which  
would create gripes \* but having been mixed  
with the Saponaceous Liquor, which all  
Sugars consequently Symp<sup>t</sup> me, otherwise  
you can gain no ground —

February 2<sup>d</sup>

Since the 29<sup>th</sup> January he has got a jaundice  
which is worse than if it had happened before,  
will shew it to proceed from a worse cause.  
He has a Dropsie with all the bad consequences  
that can attend it. Hydragogues answered  
well at first, but failed afterwards, then I  
tried Emetics which did not answer either  
for the Vomiting he is so much troubled  
with I gave him a little Dose of Opium for

---

\* Rubbing a little powdered Sugar to Sallap, or mixing a little  
Sugar to Sallap while you are powdering it will prevent its  
sticking quality, y<sup>e</sup> quantity of Sugar may be ʒi to ʒiij of  
Sallap —



56. for his Drought I ordered him Tamarind & to  
Syrup de Rhamno by which he has found him-  
self much relieved, after that he gets at Medline  
gr. iij Opia. otherwise his belly would be as  
much Swelled by Flatulency after, as by the water  
before the Purging. — This Plivan brought  
away a good deal of water.

9<sup>th</sup>

Neither Vomits, Purgatives, Hydriagogues,  
or Diarrhetics, have produced any great effect  
or Change upon him. I dare not Tapp him  
for fear of bringing on a mortification  
of the Intestines, some of which are probably  
obstructed: The pressure made upon them  
by the water keeps up a kind of an equal  
Circulation, they are much weakened by  
Maceration, so that if the pressure was  
removed the blood would run into the re-  
-tained Vessels, these stagnate, corrupt, and  
produce very great Evils —

I therefore yesterday ordered him a 57.  
strong Diuretic Decoction 16. Sp. <sup>min.</sup>

## Continued Fever

January 30<sup>th</sup>

Anne Sinclair aged eighteen years  
laboured under a plain continued fever,  
which she contracted upon Saturday last,  
with a lassitude and pain in her loins,  
which proceeds from an obstruction of the  
Capillaries. This last and the Dolor Artuum  
is reckoned a bad sign, as it indicates of  
Obstruction to be deep seated. She used  
to have a Fever once a year. This one  
probably proceeds from Cold, or an Error  
in some of the Nonnaturalz, tho' she is  
not sensible of it. She continued in this  
way for three Days, when she took a  
Shivering



5<sup>th</sup> Shivering, but this may be reckoned the fourth day of the Fever. She has a pain of her Head which probably may proceed from an obstruction in some of the Vessels of the Dura Mater in the Pericranium. —

As she is neither Comatose nor has a Murmur. She was bled before she came here.

Her pulse still continues strong enough to do its office, her Urine is also crude, altho this afternoon it appears muddy with some Sediment, which I fancy was owing to the Pot or Glass being dirty, as it is quite crude in the afternoon, and a Crisis cannot be expected so soon without a change in her Symptoms —

The Prognosis is favourable for her as the Fever has risen so gradually.

I suppose it may last about a fortnight —

The

The Indications of Cure are, to resolve y<sup>e</sup> 59.  
Blood which I principally intend to do by  
attenuating and resolving medicines, cast<sup>l</sup>  
Rinder. for expectorating, to plenty of Drink.

As she was costive I ordered her two Glysters,  
and I design to morrow to give her a Dose  
of Manna and Sal Glyster. which will  
make a Revulsion from the Head, &  
remove any Stasis from the Abdomen,  
which by pressing on the Vessels there  
would cause a greater flow of the blood  
to the Heart, and remove a difficulty of  
passing of urine, as she has great trouble  
and uneasiness in passing the little she  
gets done.

This Symptom is very dangerous, for  
the Urine remaining too long in the  
Bladder turns acid, part of it is absorbed  
and never fails to affect the Head first.  
I should obtain from there if there was  
any



60. any Danger in carry off her fever, which  
you see there is not. We see that any humour  
much agitated turns thinner, even the  
white of an Egg with a Spoon. The fever  
by the Agitation it causes produces the  
same effect on the lentor of the blood from  
whence it has its Origin, and the more Violent  
the Fever is, provided the Patient can bear  
it, the Sooner will the concoction be formed—

February 3?

She had a Sediment in her Urine by which  
the fever was calmed, but she had a Violent  
Pain in her Head & was restless, she  
got the Purge to make a Revolution, which  
so much lessened the fever, that having  
no hardness or quickness in her Pulse  
or an intense heat, she got a blister  
applied to her Back by which she is  
much relieved.

Now I must inform you that of common  
shape

Shape of Plasters for the Neck is faulty, b1.  
as they cover of Scapula. It should be a  
Parallelogram six or seven inches long,  
or according to the Size of the Patient,  
and must not touch in the Scapula but  
between them. In which way it runs better  
and has a better effect when applied to  
the Spine —

I imagine the Fever will wear off with-  
out any remarkable Critical Discharge,  
except it be by urine —

9<sup>th</sup>

The Fever is now of eight or ten Days  
standing, and is pretty much gone, She  
has a Sediment in her Urine, however,  
She is still weak, and troubled w<sup>th</sup> a pain  
in her Head, for which she had a Bleed  
and purge, by which she was somewhat  
relieved. —

Every evening she has a new accession to  
her



62. her Fever, so that it would seem to be some-  
thing of the Intermitting kind by the sedi-  
=ment of her Urine, which is not catenitious  
but white, besides Agues, are not common  
at present in the Country. Sometimes  
indeed I have seen them Very frequent in  
in marshy places, when places situated  
on high ground, as this Town is are quite  
free of them —

We have now no danger of the Autumnal  
Ague, as it is after the first of February,  
and the Venae ones seldom begin by a  
continued Fever. —

## Rheumatic Fever

(February 2<sup>d</sup>)

Gilbert Gray aged eighteen years has a  
genuine Rheumatic Fever, which disease  
I take to proceed from cold. Eight days  
ago

ago he was seized with pain in his Legs 63.  
and thigh with weariness and Lapsitude.  
Toward Evening his pains grew worse,  
and that Evening he was seized with a fever,  
he was bled four or five times, which he  
bore very well, his pulse still continuing  
high enough, his Urine had a Sediment tho  
not copious, but of a white Colour, which  
is generally the case —

This Disease I take to be caused by that  
vicious matter which lodges in the lateral  
Vessels causing a Peripneumony, and its  
seat to be in the Membranes of the muscle,  
sometimes in the Cells of that membrane, but  
never so as to affect the muscular Fibres  
themselves. The Blood I don't think so dirty  
as that of Pleurisy, tho' if Scum on the  
Top of it is thick it is not Tenaceous as if  
formed neither does it form such a Cravity as  
Pleuritic Blood, besides it never ends in Sep-  
paration or Gangrene —

Chronic



64. Chronic Rheumatism generally proceeds from acute ones ill managed. Sydenham's method of cure was by repeated blood letting but then it was Months, yea years, before the Patient recovered his Strength. The best way was to bleed at the beginning and to use Attenuating resolving Medicines to promote Sweat, which does no service tho profuse, except it continues for some time and a gentle sweat continued for a considerable time, is preferable to one of a short duration tho never so profuse. The best Topical Applications here are Frictions, whether dry or moist Anodynes, hot Stimulating and repelling medicines are dangerous, for they throw the Vivid mucus upon the Brain or some of the Viscera and generally prove fatal. I never saw but two Instances of this kind, and both of them were fatal. — Sydenham used Emollient Cataplasms

65.  
Cataplasms, which may be of Service  
as they relax and increase the Perspiration  
of the parts.

Blisters are more Efficacious, for they raise  
an artificial fever in the part, and makes  
a Revolution towards the Skin, they also  
attenuate the mucus, and promote the ab-  
sorption of it so much that I have seen it  
Discharged by them quite free from danger.

He has a mixture of Spi. minder. & sal  
Aromat. to attenuate and promote sweat;  
He has a Sweat all night and then it is  
easier, It leaves him about 12 o'clock &  
then he turns worse — As he was worse  
I ordered him a Glyster, his pulse is lower  
and softer than it was. —

I hope the fever will continue long enough  
to absorb the mucus and expell it by sweat,  
as I imagine the Rheumatism is always  
by an obstructed Perspiration. His fever  
has



66. has been gradually decreasing and his  
pains are worn down to his Ankles &  
his fever is now in the tenth or Eleventh  
day. — I ordered two Polistaw on his  
Ankles, which in this Case has not any  
Effect till the decline of the Fever which  
was the reason that the first Polister  
he had before he came here, had no effect. —

Now he cannot distinguish between  
the pain of the Polister, and the Rheumatism  
pains. Against to morrow we shall know  
what effect they produce — I design to  
give him a purging Plixar to attenuate  
and at the same time to expell the lentor  
in the blood —

Some slight pains often remains after  
these Fevers, however they generally may  
be removed by Polistaw and Topical  
applications. — He uses a Decodion  
of Leap roots for his ordinary Drink.

19<sup>th</sup> May

19<sup>th</sup>. — My going on in the same, (p. 17.)  
he is growing much better, he has had a  
critical Sediment in his Urine & sweats not  
profusely but moderately and gradually,  
altho he has some remains of his pains,  
which will stick with him till the Sum-  
mer —

## Dropsie

February 5<sup>th</sup>.

Robert Hunter aged nineteen years  
has an Universal Dropsie. He was a  
Postilion, and having little Clothes to cover  
him went a Journey of Seventy miles to  
the west, & was obliged to lie in wet Clothes  
all night. — Before he came to Town his  
Legs began to swell, afterwards his Medley  
&c. His disease proceeds from an obstruc-  
ted Perspiration, by the Circulation being  
lowered



68. Lowered, the serous parts of the blood were  
easily separated from the rest — It is from  
uncommon oppression he has of his breath-  
ing and very frequent cough I conclude he  
has an *Hydrop. Pleur.* for a slight  
degree of both these may be caused from an  
*Aecites*. —

I tried him with Emetics, as they are so  
much recommended by Sydenham in this  
Disease, and are said to evacuate water  
both upwards and downwards, but never  
found them to answer in any case more  
than this, where they were of no service —

Then I tried Hydragogues which did very  
well, till unluckily an *Hæmoptoe* obliged  
me to give them up, as too Acid & Stimu-  
lating in this case — As this was stated  
I gave him a Purging Plixan yesterday  
by which he thought himself much relieved.  
It was Tamarinds Senna & Glauber Salt.  
after

after it he got Opium.

69.

The Penis has Swollen to a monstrous size, so that it has burst in some places, by which the water oozes out in very great quantities, but the swelling is not lessened by it, and he has an Excessive pain by its Distension. —

In a person there is not Dropsical Scould easily let out the water by puncture or by Incision or a Seton, but in such a case the wound would not Suppurate but mortify which would very soon spread. — Therefore I ordered him a Decoction of Scordium, Rue, Wormwood, or a little Camphorated Sp. of Wine to foment it with, Sp. Vin. Camph. alone gave him great pain and made some of the bursted parts bleed, I intended to have strengthened the fibres by this, and to resel of Magnated Lymph, but was obliged to apply a Bullace of Linteed made w<sup>th</sup> a Decoction of the foregoing



foregoing plants, by which he finds himself  
easier, altho' the surest way would be by  
Purgatives if he could bear them.

The best thing about him is, that probably  
he has no obstructions in the Abdominal  
Viscera, altho' indeed we cannot be certain  
of it, as long as his belly continues to swell  
and is so much distended, however we can ex-  
pect it to be of little service to him, as he has  
little strength to mix the separated parts  
of the blood, altho' he was freed of this present  
Load, besides this is one of the worst Diseases  
to prevent a relapse in, the Vessels having  
been so macerated in warm water.

9<sup>th</sup>

His medicines have very <sup>little</sup> effect upon him,  
his Penis is now excoriated and in great  
danger of mortification, to prevent which  
I ordered him the Mark in Decoction, as  
being lighter this way than any other. He is  
an

an ill natured boy, so that I can neither  
get him to take medicines nor care of himself.  
As he had no clothes I got him a Flannel  
Shirt, than which I know nothing better or  
more useful in Leucophlegmatias as they  
promote sweat much, yet I never see him  
but naked. —

The suppure on his Lungs still continues  
the Haemoptoe, so that he must neither use  
acid Purgatives nor Diuretics. His pulse  
is weaker, his strength is wasted, he has a  
Diarrhoea, which by Hippocrates was  
observed always to precede the Patients  
Death, when coming on towards the end of  
the Disease, and reasonable, as it proceeds  
from a Laxity of the Vessels allowing a  
greater quantity Liquids to pass thro' them.

16<sup>th</sup>

He is dead according to our Prognosis. Some  
days



72. days before his Death he had a Delirium,  
and water gathering in the Ventricles of y<sup>e</sup>  
Brain. His Liver was found Schirrus, as  
was the Pancreas. The Gall Bladder was  
distended, neither could any Mole be got  
out by the pressure, the Duct was surrounded  
with an Edematous kind of Substance, by  
the pressure of which & the liver, the passage  
thro' the Duct was in a manner Concreted,  
hence proceeded his Jaundice. Some time be-  
fore his Death Viz. from these obstructions,  
by the Vomits he took his Heart was as  
large as that of an Ox, so that it seem'd so  
high that it caused a kind of Trembling  
in Jugular Veins, which some of you took  
it for a pulsation of these Veins, & indeed  
was like that, but was only caused by  
the Pulsation of these neighbouring parts.  
His Auricles and Ventricles were found  
very large and the Entry of the right auricle  
into

into the Left Ventricle was found very 73.  
much shortened by a kind of long Excre-  
=cences Surrounding it, hence another  
Cause of the Dyspnoea.

## Violent Flooding

February 12<sup>th</sup>

Margaret Meiklejohn aged thirty  
nine years, after a Step of work in June  
last being much fatigued was suddenly  
seized with a Vomiting of thick clotted Blood,  
and a Purging of the same somewhat black-  
=en, attended with pains all over her body,  
but principally the Right Hypochondria,  
this troubled her now and then for twelve  
weeks, after which she had a pretty good  
state of health until the blood came from  
the Liver, for if it was from the Stomach  
it



74. it would not be in such quantity, for as it was Ouzing out it would have been thrown up, and for the same reason it would not be clotted, for it would cause a sickness, nauzea &c. It must likewise have been from a Rupture of considerable Vessels, from which an inflammation would proceed, hence Spasms and swellings of the Uterus which she had in it.

After the work she was seized with great flooding, which lasted in great quantities for ten or fourteen days; when it stop'd she was troubled with Violent pains in the Region of the Uterus, abdomen & small of the Back. Sickness in her Stomach and Hypochondria. She had a second flow of them which relieved her of these troubles —

She had a great Dyscrisia, scarce passed any water, & in a day, & that according to the  
there

There is nothing I know so apt to generate 75.  
a great quantity of blood as profuse  
Hæmorrhages we may be observed in those  
who have accustomed themselves to blood  
letting, or who have the Hæmorrhoids, or  
Women who have their menses in very great  
quantity —

The first Hæmorrhage I take to have been  
caused by such a profuse flow of the menses  
/or flooding/ when this stop'd the Hypogastrics  
were distended by a great quantity of blood,  
part of which in some time could be sent  
to the Neighbouring Vessels, & produce  
pains when they stopp'd —

Her Complaints now I take to be chiefly  
Nervous, which may equally proceed from  
a suppression of an immoderate Flux of  
the menses —

Some days ago I observed her Colour turned  
darker, and her Urine grow yellower, as



76. Salivary suspected her Liver obstructed &  
fear a Jaundice, and in consequence of her  
Dysuria & Dropsie, as her Belly was  
swollen yesterday.

Try the use of attenuating & Diuretic  
medicines she makes more urine, and its  
Colour is much changed since, being much  
Paler. She got a Vomit yesterday, which  
brought away a great deal of Vivid Bile  
certainly from the Gall Bladder, and  
this was my design in giving it to her. —

She got another this morning but it brought  
away less Bile. It has luckily sponged her  
by which the whole Tract of the Intestines  
is cleaned, and she is much relieved by them.

There are a good many Contraindications  
in this Case. — The flooding would require  
the Circulation to be kept low by bleeding  
and a mild cooling diet, lying in bed & keeping  
the Air Moderately warm —  
Hydrophobia

# Hydrophobia

67.

George Pollock a Smith aged forty five years had the misfortune about four months ago to be bit by a mad Dog - The wound was kept open for some time. - Ever since the Accident he has been under the care of Doctor Dundas, who for the first month gave him the celebrated East India Remedy, Viz muvk & Sennabar of each ʒi pro Dosa, of which he took four Doses and for a month thereafter used the cold Bath. Next he had Dr. Mead's Puls. antitiph, at the rate of ʒiss pro Dos. He took four Doses of this also. The wound cicatrized, and he seemingly continued in good health till a week ago, he was seized w<sup>th</sup> pains in his Thigh and Back, somewhat resembling Sciatic ones, which he took to be Rheumatic, for this he was ordered to be



78. be blooded this morning, and some Ale  
being offered him which is customary  
among common people before V. S. it was  
observed he could not drink it, and was  
fearfull of it being seized with a sort of  
Convulsion & not able to swallow it on  
account of something which he says met  
it in his Throat and obstructed its passage.  
He has no Spasms or Convulsions but  
when he attempts to drink, he generally  
sighs when Liquor is offered him.

A Delirium is generally an attendant  
on this Disease, but our Patient at present  
is absolutely rational, he refuses water,  
but if intreated to drink it, he has so much  
command over his aversion as to do it.

At my request he just now attempted to  
do it but swallowed only a Very little quantity  
of it with the greatest difficulty, being immedi-  
ately convulsed. He cannot swallow his  
spittle

Spittle very well, and of which he has very 79.  
little, and most solid things and even Water best  
when he shuts his Eyes—

He informs me that in endeavouring to swallow  
he is sensible of a pain in his Back, making  
his Back crack, as he expresses himself.—It was  
before observed that in endeavouring to drink, some  
thing rises in his Throat preventing him: upon  
Inspection his Fauces seem to be slightly inflamed  
especially one of the amygdalæ, & his Throat  
is somewhat contracted. He says his Urine  
is very hot—

A better history we cannot get of this Disease  
from any than from him, as he enjoys all his  
senses, which probably he would not, had the  
Symptoms been farther advanced.—

All Physicians before Boerhaave sought for  
Specifics & antidotes, such as mithridate Theriac  
&c. in order to subdue this direful Disease, but they  
were of too Acid and Stimulating a nature—  
This



80. This Disease is communicated by the Saliva  
of Toads and other Animals of the Dog kind  
but more frequently by Dogs themselves. These  
never avoid hence more liable to madness. The  
matter that goes off by Perspiration in other  
animals being by these discharged by the  
Salivary Glands. —

The labourer under a fever, his pulse being  
strong and full beating somewhat irregular,  
Sometimes beating 150 and sometimes only 90  
in a minute —

All Physicians besides Boerhaave prescribe  
= as Specifics in this Disease, most of which are  
of a Stimulating Nature, yet as we have not  
one Instance of a person cured by these, after  
the Hydrophobic appearance, it will be needless  
and in vain to trust to them in this case —

The two celebrated Remedies so much boasted  
of, of late years, Viz! The Indian one &  
D<sup>r</sup> Meade's notwithstanding y<sup>t</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Sarsaparilla  
which he had as certain a remedy for all other Diseases  
as

as for this I have but failed, tho given with  
the utmost care & exactness —

Procrast had rather an instance of a pericard  
he cured after the Hydrophobia appeared, but  
it was in the Dogmatic or Antiphlogistic way,  
prescribing to the symptoms which he observed  
to be and frequently are the same as in acute  
and malignant diseases. He pushed the Anti-  
phlogistic way very far, which seems to be ye  
most Rational, therefore I am resolved to follow  
it with the utmost exactness. It is true many  
Authors have unsuccessfully tried this way, but  
then they pursued it only by halves, when it  
should be otherwise done in such desperate  
cases as these. —

This man's pulse, as I have before observed, is  
greater than ordinary, tho it is more so at some  
times than at others. I ordered him to be bled to  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  XXX, or ad animi deliquium, notwithstanding  
his being bled this morning to  $\frac{1}{2}$  X, for his  
Cave



82. I have admitt of no delay; and I think V.S  
should be carried to a much greater length than  
Prudence will admit of in other Acute cases,  
As the Patient cannot drink any quantity  
of diluents to have any considerable effect  
upon the Blood.

In all Acute Diseases the Blood tends to Pulver-  
-ization and requires the use of Acid, which shall  
give him as freely as I can, for which reason  
I have ordered him to suck Lemons, which he  
can do with much less uneasiness than swallow  
Liquors. —

I have also ordered him an Acidulated Decoction  
of Tamarinds, Hyssop root, and Liquorice to  
drink freely of it, if I can persuade him —

It is necessary to make him drink as agreeable  
as possible, the Circumstances will allow in these  
Cases, that an Evacuation may not increase the Symp-  
-toms. This one will be both cooling and opening  
He shall also have an Injection of the emollient kind  
to Nitre dissolved in it every fourth or fifth hour  
if possible, some of this may be absorbed, as Nitre  
is cooling & prevents putrefaction, I shall add some  
to his Decoction —

J

I never saw but one Patient before in a Hydro = 83.  
phobic, and his case, when I first saw him was  
desperate - This disease seems much to resemble  
a Mowen fever, being accompanied w. Spasms  
and Contractions, but it is of the Intermittent  
kind, for the Delirium comes by turns, & the Patient  
has some lucid intervals. As the Nerves therefore  
seem to be affected, and as the Head is the fountain  
of them, I have ordered his Head to be Anointed & washed  
w. Cold Water & Vinegar. It is of great service in  
some diseases of the Head, to Embrocate it with  
Efficient detergent Meds. and thereby keeping it  
perspirable - The difficulty of Swallowing plain-  
ly proceeds from the Spasms affecting Deglutiti-  
on upon any attempt to Swallow Liquids,  
hence the Pa. dreads drinking for fear of Suffocation -  
Many have attempted the Cure as I said before  
by the Antisphlogistic method, but they did not  
pursue it so closely as I intend to do, nor have they  
bled sufficiently, perhaps only once or twice

and



84 and then but in small quantities.

The Blood in this disease tends to putrefaction, and is found in a dissolved state as in y. plague, the Crassamentum being broken, hence again acids are useful.

March 12<sup>th</sup>

I suppose you are all acquainted with the catastrophe of this Patient. Told you how fallacious all the Specifics so much recommended in this disease were, and I gave you my reason for following the Antiphlogistic method, which was pursued to the utmost. This Disease seems to be a fever, tho' when he came here his Pulse was not very quick, but hard it being about 109 strokes in a minute, and between that degree of quickness and 115, It never rose to 120, tho' 120 does not show any great degree of Inflammation, however ordered him to be bled ad animi deliquium accordingly from the Vein in y. Arm & Jugular  
3 LXXVI of Blood were extracted from him

him, which he bore very well without fainting. 85.  
By this Evacuation his Pulse was not much  
shaken nor become much slower, tho' great  
softness. That morning he came in he bled to  
7X So that upon the whole he lost LXXXVI.

D<sup>r</sup>. Dundas says, the blood taken from him  
this morning was much discolored, tho' in  
the last V. S. it did not appear so, but  
was florid and not at all Tenebrous in y<sup>e</sup>  
grumous part, as his pulse was grown  
soft and did not seem to rise or turn harder,  
I saw no further Indication for pushing  
the Evacuation any longer.

Nitre and Acid, as being cooling and  
antiseptic were ordered; he drank a good  
deal more than people in such cases com-  
monly do, tho' he did it w<sup>th</sup> much difficulty,  
yet his Sedateness of Temper, his resolu-  
tion and command of himself were so  
great, that he did it when desired.

St



86. It was observable that by closing his Eyes,  
notwithstanding the attack of the violent  
Convulsion, he could pour over a good deal of  
Drink, and besides it was remarked as he  
mostly took more than one Draught at a  
time, he had most difficulty in the first —

Told you he had a Decoction of Grey  
Roots, marsh Mallows, and Liquorice with  
Tamarinds to Dilute and prevent the putre-  
faction of Humours, and to make it more  
Antiseptic, now and then ʒi of nitre, ʒss of  
of nitre ad Quid. XXX. The third thing he  
complained of was relieved by these, his head  
was shaved, and Cloths dipt in Vinegar  
applied frequently to it, and mornings and  
Evening his Legs bathed in warm water.

Emollient Glysters were injected every  
four hours. These two last were done  
both to Dilute and make a Perulsion  
from his Head. — He had several Lemons  
at

at first he eat the Pulp w. Sugar Very well 87.  
but soon grew weary of them saying they  
too much resembles a Liquid. He had Pan-  
=da, which at first he liked, and was pleased  
with its white colour, and resemblance of a  
Solid Substance, He seemed to drink with  
less reluctance and resistance after V. S.  
than before, He had 3i of Decoction at 11.0,  
which not giving him much rest was  
repeated. The first Glyster brought off a great  
quantity of Faces, by this method his Symp-  
=toms seemed to yield a little by Intervals,  
he continued in this way untill Friday  
afternoon, when the Hydrophobia increased,  
and his Pulse became more unequal.  
expecting that his Convulsions would in-  
=crease, I intended to give him some much  
as an antispasmodic not a Specific. I  
have seen excellent Effects from it in fevers  
attended with Hiccup &c. but his Spasms  
increasing



88. increasing he could not swallow it tho  
in a common Solis form—

On Wednesday his Symptoms grew worse  
with a continued inclination to Vomit.

He now seemed sensible of his danger, &  
wished for Death to relieve him. In the  
afternoon being asked he said he was Thirsty  
and attempting to drink fell into a fit,  
which the Gentlemen that were with him  
imagined to be a common fainting fit,  
which in such cases often precedes Death  
however he never recovered it but expired  
immediately. I expected he would have  
lived a little longer, and that more violent  
Symptoms would have come on before  
his Death, but the large Evacuation by  
Bleeding might make his Exit easier  
however he was never furious, except one  
time he dropt to a gentleman whom he  
suspected

89.  
suspected would compell him to drink  
saying, that if he attempted it, he would  
certainly defend himself as well as he could.

From this man's case I don't take the  
disease to be so high a fever as it is gene-  
rally reported to be. His pulse did not  
show any great inflammation, nor the  
blood, Lentor. It seems to be a spasmodic  
fever, the Spasms affecting the Trunk more  
than the Extremities —

M<sup>r</sup>. Ranby mentioned a person cured by  
the Antiphlogistic method. & had this man's  
blood been sizy or showed any great In-  
flammation, I would certainly have repeated  
V. S. notwithstanding the quantity taken  
from him, the state of the blood would  
always direct me in my Practice —

Anatomists have observed a dyspnea  
in the Brain of those who died in this  
Disease, their Lungs appeared turgid &  
distended



90. distended with blood like those who die  
of a Pleurisy, especially the Pulmonary  
Aneurysm. It is remarked after Death, that those  
who die of the Plague or Pestilential fever  
have their Arteries filled with blood, where-  
as those who die of other diseases are found  
to have their Arteries almost empty, and  
Veins quite filled. —

In another case I would begin with anti-  
-spasmodics before the Disease came to any  
height, Dr. Mead does not depend on his  
Remedy when a Hydrophobic comes on,  
Blisters, mustard and the Volatile Salts  
have no Effect, and he prefers Boerhaave's  
method. Facts and the Doctors Authority  
+ I would not dispute, and the Luther seems  
otherwise an inert medicine to me.

Nothing has been often tried after the  
Hydrophobic comes on, but never with  
Success. — It is no wonder, as this is a  
nervous

nervous disease, that no Effectual Cure It  
has been found for it, for the Nerve are a  
kind of Terra Incognita to us —

I was glad to see the Antiphlogistic method  
tried with him, which was pushed as far  
as possible, tho' you was to little for you —

## Rheumatism

Sabel Hastie aged forty years  
was seized about eighteen Months ago  
with a difficulty of Breathing Occasioned  
by Overstretching herself with a Murder  
at the same time she has a Violent pain  
in her Breast, and thought she heard some-  
thing crack about the Cartilago Aephoi-  
des, about six weeks ago her Hands &  
Feet began to swell, soon after she had a  
Severe Shortness of Breathing upon which  
her



92 her hands fell of the swelling. She has a cough  
with a gross Spitting. She has not been regular  
for some time past, has no drought nor  
Appetite, her belly is regular.

This Woman's case is very obvious, & there-  
-fore does not require a particular Examination.  
You heard her say, that some time ago upon  
lifting a heavy burden, she felt a violent pain  
in her breast and heard like a crack. This  
seems to have been a rupture of some fibres  
of the musculus Pectus abdominis which  
often happens in violent strains —  
Then she was immediately seized with  
difficulty of breathing, but this was of  
little consequence — about six weeks ago  
she was seized with a swelling in her  
hands, and feet, which is very common  
in all diseases, and seems to indicate a  
Rheumatism. after this she was seized with  
difficulty

Difficulty of Breathing upon which the 93.  
swelling of her Hands fell. This seems to  
be a Metastasis of the morbid matter into  
the mass of Blood, which must be carried  
by the Veins into the Vena Cava, from thence  
into the Sinus Loveni dealer, thence into the  
left Ventricle of the Heart, and from that  
into the Lungs by the Pulmonary Artery,  
the Acid matter by constricting the Vessels  
here will cause difficulty of breathing —

In a Rheumatism of Blood is much vitia-  
ted, & very viscid, this disease is generally  
occasioned by Cold obstructing the Splanchnic  
Pores and so causing to be retained what  
should be excreted, by which a Fever  
is soon excited, and these Vessels that are  
farthest from the Heart's propelling force  
are ready to have liquors accumulated  
in them as we see in this case. This ought  
to have been cured in the beginning before



of a Metastasis is made, but it has now  
taken a bad Turn and gone to the lungs,  
in which it has caused an Inflammation.

When any Tumour falls, it signifies that  
the humors which were before retained in  
the Arteries are now pushed forward into y<sup>e</sup>  
Veins, and so go on to the Heart. The  
Vessel they meet w<sup>th</sup> after passing thro<sup>gh</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
Heart is the Pulmonary Artery, by which  
they go into the Lungs, & are here obstruc-  
ted, & then cause an Inflammation, but  
that the Lungs happen to be very large &  
so allow the morbid matter to pass thro<sup>gh</sup>  
the Vessels, without obstructing it is re-  
turned from the left Ventricle, whence  
it is carried into the Aorta. If after it has  
been gone in here it happens to go up-  
wards by Carotids to the Brain, it will  
occasion Delirium, and if it go downwards  
into

into the <sup>descending</sup> Aorta, it will be carried into some of its Branches, and so attack some of the Viscera. If the Rheumatic matter goes upwards & fixes upon the Brain the Patient will immediately die, if it goes downwards and fixes upon some of the Viscera, it will cause Obstructions in the particular parts it fixes upon. —

As our Patient by her quick pulse seems to be full of blood, and some degree of fever upon her, and as the first Indication is to resolve the Inflammation of the Lungs, it will be necessary to diminish the Circulation by V. S. that so the Vessels may be kept pushed upon, then it will be proper to use attenuants. Such as the Decoction of Asperula Root, with Sp. minder. for since the Disease was occasioned by an obstruction of the pores of the Skin, it will best be cured by plentiful Perspiration. —

Jan. 17



January 11<sup>th</sup>

Millestus tang. &amp; Orach ad 3viii

By Rad. Petrosel. — Gram. aa 3i. Coqu  
ea aqu. From Lib i fo ad Libi. solat. add.

Sp. milder. 3iv. Syr. de alth. 3ij

Capt. 3i ter in die cum Hauet. Decoct

The management of a particular disease & accomodating your indications to the circumstances of the Patient is that in which a true regular Physician differs from a Quack; for it is a great chance if ever you meet with a Patient that in every circumstance is like the Patient you had before, therefore altho' y<sup>e</sup> Disease before, therefore altho' the disease be y<sup>e</sup> same, yet you have to change your Indications according to the circumstances of the Patient. This is practicing by judgement the other, that is a Quack by memory; for when he is called to a Patient, tell him  
what

what the Disease is, and immediately he 97.  
has a certain number of medicines which  
he exhibits, let the Circumstances be what  
they will. —

I told you at last meeting that this Woman's  
Disease was a Rheumatism from cold. The  
first thing I proposed was bleeding, which  
was done — The blood in this Disease is  
Sizy but not Tenacious as in acute Diseases.  
Her Pulse still continues quick and feverish  
but her Tongue is clean, <sup>her pulsation not so full as yesterday</sup> otherwise ~~she would~~  
I blood her again. —

There are two sorts of Rheumatisms, the  
one acute accompanied with a Fever, the  
other Chronic, without one — An acute Rheu-  
matism very often ~~degenerates~~ degenerates into a Chronic,  
in which the obstruction will last for  
years, but in the acute one it is much  
sooner resolved, for when the blood is like  
to stop in the vessels, nature excites a fever  
whereby



98. whereby it is rendered thinner by the pulsation of the arteries upon it, so as at last to be pushed out of them. —

The Rheumatism seems rather to be an obstruction in the smaller Vessels, than in the Arteries, because there is seldom a Fever without it; for which reason it seldom suppurates, the parts indeed swell but have not hardness, as in a true Phlegmon. It is only an inflammation in the first Series of vessels, that is in the Arteries, that ever comes to Suppuration. —

This Disease seems to have a great resemblance to the Gout, which a posteriori seems to be true, because in Dissections of Rheumatic persons ~~we find~~ we find a gelatinous Substance accumulated about the Side of the muscles, which when it happens the Disease is scarce curable. What this is not the case with our present Patients, for

99

for she seems to have an acute Rheuma-  
-tism, but of a long standing. The fever  
indeed may be occasioned by the pain, but  
I would not chuse to take away the fever  
altogether, for then there would be no re-  
-moving of the obstruction, for which  
reason, unless her pulse was very high  
and quick, I would not blood her again.

The best way of treating this Disease is  
first to blood to abate the fever a little  
then to give a purgative of Senna and  
some of the neutral Salts, for this will  
attenuate the blood, loosen the Vis Vite  
and carry off by the Guts, ~~the~~ the acid  
particles that are in the blood —

All purgatives attenuate the blood  
more or less, for this it is that Dropsies  
enue after the Exhibition of strong  
Cathartics: after this keep the Patient  
at



100. at the use of attenuating resolving  
medicines, as Spt. minder. Tars. Vitri.  
Thegen. &c for these attenuate the lentor  
and more a gentle evac, a violent evac  
would be ready to make this Disease worse  
for by it the thinner parts of the blood would  
be driven out first, and the thicker and  
more viscid left behind, therefore we should  
go on turning the blood gradually thinner  
and so opening the obstructed Vessels, &  
the Disease abates continually. —

If it affects one part of the body more  
than another, a blister should be applied  
to the part especially in a chronic Rheu=  
matism, and I have seen instead of a  
thin Serum, a glutinous humour e=  
vacuated. —

As our Patient has had a dry bound  
tough Jendavour to attenuate some  
of the viscid humour by giving her  
some

Some of the *Sac Ammon.* with the *Aet*, 101.  
*Scillit.* This is very good for attenuating  
the viscid Humour, and causes it to go to  
the Lough, for the Branches of the Trachea  
that before were stop'd are now open and  
admit the Air, I likewise imagined that if  
*Aet Scillit.* would have another effect, viz  
to keep her belly open, but she has so nice  
a *Pallate*, that as yet she has taken none  
of it, however, this afternoon she was pre-  
waded upon to take it. Her pains are a little  
abated by the bleeding, but her Cough is very  
troublesome. I did not chuse to prescribe  
either a Vomit, Purgative, or *Poliaster* till  
I had rendered the matter mobile, therefore  
I endeavoured as much as I could to attenuate  
it, Emetics can be of no Service till the  
matter is attenuated, and only serve to ex-  
asperate the Patient and increase greater pain.  
Thus I shall delay till I see some other  
change



102. change on her symptoms, yet cannot expect  
that she will be immediately relieved, for you  
will know in a Disease which is very frequent  
here, I mean the Catarrh, little effect is found from  
the medicines for five or six days, when it  
is a good sign if the matter is yellowish, for  
the matter is then concocted, this is its being  
attenuated, for by standing in the Bronchæ  
for some time it is pulvified, and we know  
that all kinds of Putrefaction attenuate  
Liquors, it is then easily thrown up espec-  
ially if it be helped by attenuating me-  
dicines.

14<sup>th</sup>

She is very little better - Meincastive,  
Injic. Enema Domest.

15<sup>th</sup>

The Glyster operated once - Repeat it - and as  
her pulse is quick and symptoms little better,  
repeat the bleeding, and let her get some  
emollient

emollient decoction to breathe over.

103.

16<sup>th</sup>

The difficulty of breathing still continues. Appl.  
Emplast. Epispast. inter Scapulas. Mitat. Emuls.

17<sup>th</sup>

The Patient now very well & her breathing is easier.

Ry Loch. Pector. Cast - Capl. Rochl. parv.  
Capl. Give her Stewed Mutton & Currans for her food -

18<sup>th</sup>

Her Cough is not much easier, she uses the Steam  
but will not take the Sulph - Does not vocat  
much, her Fever is much abated, but she does not  
rest well in the night. —

Injic. Enem. Domest. post Aluum solidum  
emibe sequentium mixturam —

Ry Sp. Mind. Syt. Diacod. aa ʒi  
Sp. C. C. ʒ<sup>ss</sup>. X. Capl. Dimidium h. S. et  
residuum tribus horis post, si Somnus non  
advenit.

This woman's Case turns out somewhat  
different



106 different from what I expected. She had indeed  
a considerable Celerity in her Pulse, when I  
first saw her upon the 11<sup>th</sup>. but I imagined  
it was owing to her fatigue in walking hither  
it did not however go off when she was at  
rest as I expected. By the coming on of the frost  
she could expectorate very little and that with  
difficulty whereupon the fever increased so  
much that I was obliged to let blood a second  
time, and to cause her drink an Emollient  
Infusion very often, tho' in small quantities,  
for when the stomach is full, it cannot empty  
its contents so soon by reason of its particular  
structure which I suppose you know. I at  
first had ordered her a mixture of Gum Limmon  
and acet Scillit. of which she has taken a little.  
I have also ordered her for her free Expectorat-  
=ion, that every hour or two she would breathe  
over the warm Steam and draw them into  
her Breast; it is not chained for it has  
greater

greater Effects there being a greater Surface<sup>106</sup>  
of matter, and consequently there must be  
some Moisture. —

This is the only way I know of applying  
Topical Applications to the Lungs. —

Her pulse after the first bleeding was low  
and weak, but not Soft and therefore applied  
a Blister which seemed to have a good  
effect, for next Day her Expectoration was  
easier. The colour of her Spittle began to grow  
yellow, which is a good sign. —

She has an Emollient Drink, as Barley water  
and Honey and an Asperient Decoction. As  
the yellowness of her Spittle seems to indicate  
it will be easier expectorated and in greater  
quantities. — I have prescribed a pectoral  
Liniment, to lubricate the passages, but  
there is still a considerable Inflammation  
in her lungs. —

I have seldom seen such a metastasis as this<sup>of</sup>



106. of the Rheumatic matter upon the lungs, which I take to be a pretty dangerous one, and I'm afraid it will take a considerable time before she be well again —

I have as yet ordered her no Purgative for I want to promote the Expectoration, and were I to give a Purgative just now it would draw the matter downwards, and so the lungs would be left dry, which by all means I want to avoid as it would increase the Inflammation, I have ordered a Glyster for her when asleep, for she has never taken as much of the Lac Gum. Ammon. with the acet. Scillit. as to prevent that.

The Rheumatic pains are a good deal easier by her lying quiet, and by the great Perspiration that is kept up <sup>by</sup> the attenuating drink which she used —

19<sup>th</sup>

She is better to day and Expectorates more freely,

freely, her difficulty of Breathing is less, — 107.  
Continue the same course —  
20<sup>th</sup>

She continues every way easier, and her  
pains are much abated.

Prepet. Paregor. h. S. cui add. Sp. minder,  
— Diacod. aa ʒss.  
21<sup>st</sup>

Continues better — Contin. med.

There is a considerable alteration in this  
woman's case since last meeting. She ex-  
pectorates much more freely, and the matter  
seems to be better concocted, and she is great-  
ly relieved of her complaints —

She has got no new medicines, as her disease  
is not changed — as the matter is a great  
deal looser, a Vomit will be proper, which  
I shall order her to morrow, but told you  
it would have been wrong to have exhibited  
it before, as the matter was viscid and tough.  
There



108. There is one Circumstance in her Case a little remarkable, and that is, She sweats none, for people in her Circumstance commonly sweat a great deal, but it is evident She has a free Perspiration as her Complaints are relieved, Her Mucy is kept loose, by Glysters; for I don't give a purgative for the reasons before mentioned.

22<sup>d</sup>

There came on a hard frost last night, so she does not spit so copiously. — She coughed a good deal this morning, & sweats a little now.

By Tinct. Specac. & v. Syr. Scillit.  $\frac{z}{i}$ . T. M. (cap.)  
respice pro Emul. — Continue her medicines

23<sup>d</sup>

The Vomil operated well, and she rested well last night. — Let her use the Steame often & drink more plentifully when the weather is frosty —

24<sup>th</sup>

Breathing rather easier — Apply a blister to every Arm at the Insertion of y<sup>e</sup> Deltoid muscle —  
Continue her medicines —

25<sup>th</sup>

The Whistles now well, she spits more easily & her Breathing is easier.

This woman you see is greatly better, but not in an equal way, as it depends much upon the weather which has been frosty of late, which thickens the matter & renders it more difficult to be thrown off.

I have endeavoured as well as I can to make her Expectorate with warm Steam, for the matter seems to be well concocted. I prescribed her a Lomil which had a very good effect and brought up a great quantity of matter - As the former Whistle did her a good deal of service I caused repeat it, which has answered pretty well, as the Expectoration finer. She also continues the Remedies formerly prescribed. She spitted pretty freely last night, altho' there was a hard Cough. Let her use the Steam frequently -

27<sup>th</sup>.

Her Cough is rather more troublesome than the



110 The frost continues, but she spits pretty freely.  
Let her use the Steam often and continue  
her medicines —

28<sup>th</sup>

Rather worse to day, Let her use the Steam  
often, and Regim. Emul. Vespere. —

When I first admitted this woman, I did not  
think the Infection of her Lungs was so  
great, as I find it now is, so that it will not  
be easy to cure, tho' by the Continuation of  
Præmedic it is much better — She spits more  
freely, but that varies according to the Tem-  
=perature of the Air, as the frost thickens  
the Humours and requires a greater force  
to throw them up. — I ordered another  
Vomit, as the last succeeded well — I ordered  
her to drink a large quantity in the after-  
=noon, that the Linctus might be mowthed  
which will make the matter to be free,  
and more easily thrown up by the force of  
the Vomit or Cough —

30<sup>th</sup>

Her cough continues pretty easy, but she has little appetite for food.

31<sup>st</sup>

As it continues hard frost, her breathing continues rather worse — Pulse small, and she begins to droop.

February 1<sup>st</sup>

Breathing difficult — pulse scarcely to be felt — has expectorated none to day, and her Extremities are cold. —

Rx Aqua Pulz. — aromat. aa  $\zeta$ ij

Sind. fast. — Croc. aa  $\zeta$ i. Sp. Sal

arom.  $\mathcal{L}$ . Syr. Sacchar.  $\zeta$ vi

Capt. Loch. i omni semihor. —

Appl. quam primum Sinapi Plantis  
pedum —

In a quarter of an hour after she died. —

I told you before that Physic had not arrived at that degree of certainty that  
could



112. could be wished, and that the best Physicians  
may be sometimes mistaken —

Celsus calls Physic an *ars Conjecturalis*,  
and indeed it seems very justly termed so,  
for sometimes it is impossible to determine  
the seat of some Internal Diseases, and altho  
we find out what Viscus is affected, yet we  
cannot determine to what degree it is, for  
it may be more or less dangerous with-  
out our being able to distinguish it. For  
Instance, I know when the liver is ob-  
=structed or goes into Suppuration, but I  
cannot know the degree, and it may be very  
different to what I thought, therefore it  
must be difficult to know the Diseases of  
internal parts — I was in part mistaken  
in this woman's case, as I thought when  
I first saw her that the quickness of her  
pulse depended upon her walking to this  
house

house, but was very much surprised that 113.  
after she was bled the Velocity of Pulse  
continued and indeed did continue all along  
to the end of the Disease.

I before gave you my opinion of this wo-  
man's case, that it was a Metastasis of  
the morbid matter to the Lungs, but as their  
membranes are more extensible I thought it  
might be thrown off by Spitting; with this  
view I gave her all the best expectorating  
medicines which did her good, as they re-  
=lieved her breathing, and made her spit up  
a good deal, which gave me hopes she might  
do well, as I believe she would, had not this  
frost come on, which thickens the Humour  
and makes them adhere more firmly to the  
Sides of the Bronchiae, which consequently  
must make the Expectoration more difficult.  
To remedy this fault in the air as much as  
I could, I ordered her the frequent use of Steams.  
The



114. The cold air is more apt to affect the lungs than any other viscous, and the blood as it passes thro' them, there being nothing but a thin membrane between the air and the blood. but the air is more especially hurtful to those who have to throw off the viscous mucus by coughing. —

When the weather was moist she was considerably relieved of her breathing, but after she had spit for some days I was surprised that her disease did not go off, nor her pulse return to its former state. I supposed there might be a suppuration in the lungs, so I caused her to spit among water, which was of a round compacted form, and had a purulent look, but did not sink entirely in the water, which however was no argument for its not being Pus, for if there was any quantity of mucus or any bubbles of air mixed with

with it, there would make it swim on the 115<sup>th</sup> Top. — I don't doubt but there has been a Suppuration in this Woman's Lung, and would have been remedied, but when it became so tenacious as not to be thrown up, the passage between the Right & Left Ventricle of the Heart stopped, and so an end was put to Life — Had the weather been warmer, probably she might have lived some time longer.

Her Body was opened, and her lungs were found of a thinner consistence than nature, and had several small Tubercles in them. She had Polypus in all the large Vessels leading to the Heart, from whence it went to the aorta, and branched into all the small Vessels that went from it.

The bad State of her Lungs was cause sufficient of her Death, as these Tumours did not only compress the Bronchiae, but likewise the Artery and Vein.

22



116. I imagined she would have had suppura-  
tions in different places, but this is not  
the case, which shews the fallibility of our  
reasoning, which can only be from proba-  
bilities. —

From the Account she gave of her self, I  
imagined there was a Transition of the  
Rheumatic matter to the Lungs, which I thought  
might be cured by Resolvents, but as the  
weather turned frosty and the Disease had  
continued long enough to produce a Sup-  
=puration in the Lungs, I was not surpris-  
ed to see it end so fatally. —

What surprised me most was, that  
none of the matter which she spit up was  
found in the Branches of the Bronchia  
but only in the <sup>arteries</sup> ~~arteries~~, but altho' I  
had understood this, it would have proved  
equally fatal, as the Vesicles of the  
Bronchia

117.  
Bronchiae seemed to be obliterated by these  
Tubercles which are very common in this  
Country, and probably I may have an  
opportunity of talking to you about  
them afterwards.

A Polypus is a Concretion of the Blood  
into a firm hard Substance, commonly of a  
whitish colour, in that place which lies  
nearest the Side of the Vessel. Human blood  
is of a very singular nature for it only  
remains fluid in a certain degree of heat  
and motion. There is no Liquor whose par-  
ticles go sooner into a Coagulation than  
Blood, or the Syke of which it is formed,  
as we see in milk. I fancy there is a  
particular humour in the Stomach which  
makes the milk coagulate because we  
see that the Stomach's of calves coagulate  
milk - If this disposition be in the Syke  
before it is mixed with the Blood, it is no  
wonder



110 wonder if the blood coagulate and form  
small ~~Limbs~~, but I wonder at its turning  
of a whitish colour having as it were skin  
upon it. —

Crussh showed me a Polypus which had  
been coagulated among human blood, upon  
every little branch of which, when dried  
I saw a membrane which had regular fibres  
below it —

Take the blood of a healthy person, and wash  
it with water till it turns white, pour water  
upon it till you have dissolved all the  
serous particles, if then you suspend it in  
water, you'll see from every part of its fibres  
hanging downward, and interwoven with  
one another so as to form Pleures, therefore  
it is no great wonder if our Patient had a  
Polypus. —

Polypuses are generally found in those people  
who

who have been Subject to Syncope, for 119.  
The blood is often stop'd in the passage from  
the Right to the left Ventricle, whence it stag-  
-nates in the Auricle & Ventricle, some of the  
fibres adhere to the Franchised surface of y<sup>e</sup>  
Ventricle, and so laid a foundation for the  
future Polypus, then the blood continually  
adheres more and more, untill a complete  
Polypus is formed, therefore it seems to grow  
much in the same manner as the Calculus  
i.e. by Lamellae placed stratum super  
stratum: Nor I have seen Polypuses  
which could be divided ~~into many~~  
~~into~~ into a great number of these Layers  
like an Onion; and they are more or less  
Solid according to the quantity of blood in  
them. It is observed that they are oft  
found in the Venae Cavae, Sinus Venosus,  
Right Auricle & Ventricle and not in  
the Left —

These



120. Those who have laboured under obstructions of the Lungs, often have Polyssues in the Vena Cava, Right Auricle and Ventricle but the blood is sometimes so disposed as to generate Polyssues any where, especially in Aortic diseases, for there the blood acquires a great degree of adhesion, which seems to be the reason why so many Polyssues were found in her Dissecto, as her blood was likewise loaded with Rheumatic matter and Lintor which would make it more apt to adhere — There people in <sup>whom</sup> ~~whom~~ Polyssues are found have for the most part an Inter-mittent Pulse which our Patient never had, nay I could never so much as observe any Inequality in it. —

The Indications would be, to resolve the Coagulum, but where are the Remedies?

This is a very fatal disease because when once it begins, it must increase. At the beginning

beginning I believe it may be remedied, but ~~not~~  
then the whole mass of blood must be impreg-  
nated with resolving medicines. —

We might, I think, help it by sp<sup>t</sup> minder.  
which would at length prevent the speedy  
growth of it, if it did not stop it altogether —

## Epileptic Fits from Worms.

Robert Hope aged fifteen years, always  
tender, had all the Diseases common to children  
among the rest the measles, when he was very  
young, which were very severe upon him,  
since which time he has always been more  
or less troubled with worms, and complained  
of pains in his belly attended with a  
looseness, but about two years ago being  
remarkably costive he fell into a fainting fit,  
in which he continued for some time, during  
the



122. The Tilt he was quite insensible: These fits  
returned from time to time. He has passed  
fewer Worms since he took the Tilt, than  
before, and it is observed that when he is loose  
in his Belly he is free from these Fits, his  
Belly is always swelled before the Fits come  
on, which he is sure to have if he is fastive—

He has all the common symptoms of worms  
viz. frequent sneezing, makes a great deal of  
noise and starts in his sleep, grinding of Teeth  
very changeable in his colour, has a ~~irregular~~  
Appetite, has sometimes a looseness and often  
purges blood, has a bad smell in his breath  
in the morning—

It is about half a year since he passed any  
worms, since which time his fits are worse  
and more frequent— It is almost three  
weeks since he had a Tilt.— The Mays  
Disease seems to proceed from worms in the  
Præce Vici, than which there is not a more  
frequent

frequent Cause of these fits. —

The worms commonly lodged in the Prime Visc are of three kinds Viz. the Round Worm, the Fluck Worm & the Ascariides. —

The Terer or round worm resembles that of Earth every other way but in its Colour, which is white, owing to the Want of air, and its being fed upon Chyle. The Structure of it is found by Anatomists to be much the same. —

The 2. Viz. The Fluck worm is now found but in the human Body, and there too but very rarely — It is very long and has a great many joints, every one of which is looked on as a distinct worm, these are found most frequently in adults and seldom if ever in children. —

The 3. Species Viz. Ascariides are small little worms most commonly found in adults, and in them in the Intestinum Præterum —

The Symptoms of worms in the Prime Visc



122. *Vice* are Various, but the principal ones  
are a Scratching of the nose, frequent Sneezing  
and in short the Symptoms you see men-  
tioned in this Boys Case - He seems to have  
the greatest number of Symptoms I ever saw -  
Epileptic fits from Worms are not unrequent  
but there I will not pretend to account for,  
as it is a *Terra Incognita* to me, however  
they seem to take their rise from the Brain,  
how this Organ comes to be affected from  
worms in *Prima Vice* cannot be account-  
ed for, but from y<sup>e</sup>. Sympathy of y<sup>e</sup>  
Nerves we see to be always between the  
Stomach & the Brain, so that when  
one of these Organs is affected, the other  
is always diseased, so that is the Cause  
why people who have drunk too much  
at night have a Headach in y<sup>e</sup> morning  
from some of the Acid parts of the Liquor  
remaining in the Stomach. - There

There are many Instances where Worms  
have perforated thro' the Gut, and have Minu-  
-lated them to violent bleedings and loo-  
-ness, hence from the Irritation which the  
Nerves receive, the Epileptic Fits are Oc-  
-casioned so that the Animal Spirits are  
caused to flow in greater quantity in some  
muscles than they should do, and occasion  
those fits.

11<sup>th</sup>

Ry Tinct. Speciman. ʒvi. (Capt. Craomane)

12<sup>th</sup>

The Vomil Operates well -

Ry Tinct. Rhai ʒi Calomel. gr. iij. M. Sift. P. h. l.

13<sup>th</sup>

The Rhubarb Operates Very gently.

Ry C. C. Mart. ʒi Vit. mart. gr. ij. ft. Pulv.

Capt. Dos. bis in die,

Ry Ol. Laur ʒijss. Bals. opood. ʒvi.

Tinct. Sulz. ʒij Ol. Nut. q. s. XXX for rubbing  
two times.

16<sup>th</sup>



Continues much after one—Continue his  
 Disorders. Last night he had a severe fit  
 of the Epilepsie which lasted several minutes,  
 and was attended with violent contortions  
 of his hands and feet, foaming at his  
 mouth, after it went off, he was not sensi-  
 -ble for many hours, nor could he pronounce  
 any word distinctly—His Belly & Lo-  
 -mach are much swelled to day with  
 pain—His mother says he got a fright  
 two years ago before he had the fits.

R Gum. alo. fatid — Gullb. aa Zij solv. in  
 aqu. Rut. ꝑ viij. s. a. solut. add Tinct. Fuls. ꝑss.  
 Capt. Coch. i. in die

16<sup>th</sup>

(Takes his mixture which keeps his belly  
 open. This Boy you heard at our last  
 meeting had been troubled with Epileptic  
 Fits for about two years, — you heard  
 his

his mother answer in the affirmative 12<sup>th</sup>.  
to all the symptoms which I apprehend concern-  
ing the worms, which inclines me to believe  
that they have been the cause of them, & there  
is a bad circumstance come to my care  
this day. Viz.<sup>6</sup> That immediately before  
he was seized with the fits he got a fright  
This is a very bad cause of Epileptic fits,  
I have seen numbers who have had  
them from it but never saw one cured.  
I cannot tell you how that sudden Panic  
operates upon the Sensorium commune  
so as never after it there is such a flow of  
spirits to the nerves as there used to  
be, which renders the Patient subject to  
convulsion. I am told he awakes  
out of his sleep sometimes in a fright  
as if one chased him. But I am rather  
induced to believe that the worms are  
the cause of this disease, because when  
he



128. he is lostive the fil also ar come on -

This Melly was a little lostive after the  
severe Tril he had. - I orderd him a  
vomit which he bow very well and  
a gentle purge. I did not shue to  
mix with his Anthelmintics any  
strong kind of Purgative, because some-  
times he has a looseness and a purging  
of blood, and if a strong purgative was  
administered, it would perhaps bring off  
the medicines by the Anus, which would  
prevent its Effects.

There are not so many medicines, as is  
commonly thought, can kill Worms, for  
it is found by Experience that the strongest  
Decoction of y<sup>e</sup> Milderest Herbs as feld  
Lyme can do it, and y<sup>e</sup> by the Antients  
and most of the moderns they are thought  
to have that effect and therefore are  
commonly prescribed, and that very  
justly

justly, but they dont kill the worms but  
 deprive them of their Food, or nutriment, in the  
 manner which I shall relate soon. — The  
 only proper Killers of Worms are the Vitri-  
 olus, which will do it Effectually and very  
 soon, as you will see, if in a Solution of  
 Vitriol of Steel you put a Worm it will die  
 in a very short time. Oil & honey too kills  
 them, but in a different manner, for these  
 Substances by their Tenacity stop up the  
 little Air holes, thro' which they breathe —  
 There is likewise another method by which  
 they may be destroyed Viz<sup>t</sup> by mixing them  
 with hard Bodies w<sup>t</sup> Sharp Spiculae so  
 grinding down their Sides. In this manner  
 the Pulv. Stann<sup>i</sup> acts —

This method will not be so effectual in  
 Round worms, but rather Filuck worms,  
 because it is long and gathered into knots  
 hence a greater attrition, and so are they  
 to



130. to be killed. Those who labour under this worm are more emaciated than those who labour under the round one —

As for the bitter Remedies, their Effects will be to destroy the nests of the worms themselves. It is very probable that the Eggs of those creatures are carried into our Stomach with our food, and meeting with Nourishment grow to so large a bulk, they rattle in the mucus which is commonly found in those who abound with them, and weak Stomachs are subject to them. This too is the reason why they are more subject to Children than to Adults, because their digestive faculty is so weak, for certainly old people take more of these creatures in with their food than Children. — We know very well how great an Effect these Remedies have in attenuating the viscid mucus of the Guts, and increasing their

3  
their Peristaltic motion, hence their property  
to destroy Worms, as they deprive them of  
their nidus, which as soon as they want,  
they must be expelled from the Intestines.  
These Remedies you would say acted only  
by Accident, for the Vitriolus are the only  
proper Anthelmintics.

With this Intention of attenuating the  
Mucus I first gave him a Vomit to expell  
what mucus might be in the Stomach, as  
also to give such a Shock to all the abdomi-  
nal Viscera, as to agitate and loosen all  
the mucus in the Guts, then I gave him a  
Purgative to clear the Guts of the mucus which  
had been loosened by the Vomit, Then I ordered  
anthelmintic Powder of which he is to  
take a Dose twice aday. I did not chuse  
to give him any purgative along with  
the Vitriol. Mastic, lest it should be carried too  
soon



32. Soon out of the body. Two days after this  
Purgative he grew costive and had a Grip,  
upon which I ordered him a Solution of  
the fetid Gum to Stimulate the Stomach  
and intestines, and to keep his belly open,  
and likewise to attenuate the Viscid mucus  
where with his Stool did greatly abound  
and looked like Clay, which is a good  
Sign. —

This course I intend to continue for some  
days, and then give him a Purgative to  
see what Effects the Remedies have in at-  
tenuating the mucus and killing the worms,  
but they are often destroyed and yet not  
seen or observed to pass by the Anus, for  
after they die they dissolved by the Heat  
of the Intestines into a kind of Jelly, as  
their Bodies are very tender, and frequently  
that gelatinous Stuff has been found among  
the excrement mixed to a great quantity of  
these Creatures Skins.

17th Feb

19<sup>th</sup>

He continues the use of his Solution & the  
Powders purge him a little - Prep. Pol.  
Purg. cras mane.

20<sup>th</sup>

The Physic is Operating well and brought off  
some Slimy stuff. - His belly was swollen  
last night, but he is easier since the Physic.  
He had always a tender Head which used  
to be scabbed.

Appl. Emplast. Calic. Sapid. Cras. -  
Continue the other medicines -

21<sup>st</sup>

No Change since yesterday -  
Prep. Pol. purg. mane.

This Boy got his Purgative to try if his me-  
dicines had any effect, but it however  
he passed no worms - Let him have it  
repeated to morrow.

22<sup>nd</sup> Nov



His Physic operating, and observes that his  
belly swells at night.

23<sup>d</sup>

Had a Fit last night - belly not much  
swollen -

By Rad. Valerian. Symplic. gr. x v.

Sal. mart. gr. ij <sup>℥</sup> pro Dosa. f. ℥. hejus:  
modi ℥. viii Cap. mane et vespere -

24<sup>th</sup>

Continues much after one but is a little  
cooler - If he gets not passage of his  
belly this afternoon

By Pulv. Rhai & Sal. mart. gr. ij  
Cap. vespere.

Intermit the Ointment, as it makes his  
belly strike out, continue his mixture -

25<sup>th</sup>

Got passage so did not get the Rhubarb

26<sup>th</sup>

Is rather better to day. If the frost  
goes

goes off, give him the Sulep. Hydrazogue 135.  
to morrow; if not, give him a Dose of Tinct. Sac.  
27<sup>th</sup>.

He got the Sac. Tinct. which purged him — as  
he has<sup>a</sup> pain in his Head. Repet. Emet —  
28<sup>th</sup>.

He got the Vomil which brought up a great  
Deal ofropy stuff. — Milly rather less to day —  
29<sup>th</sup>.

Continues much after one — Repet. Solutio —  
30<sup>th</sup>.

Continues better — Continue med. and Repet.  
Tinct. Sac. — Had a severe fit last night —  
Give him a Vomit to morrow —

This Morn, you see, has been using the An-  
=thelminthic and nervous medicines, having  
now and then a Purgative, which has pro-  
=longed the Intervals between the fits. I  
intend when the weather turns milder to give  
him some Doses of a smarter Purgative as  
he



136 he has no fulness in his belly, as it will  
help to push away the Vermin lodged there,  
and killed by the use of the Remedies. —

## Fluck Worm

Anne Esplin is troubled with the  
Fluck worm, which I shall talk a little  
to you off. She has the Common Symptoms of  
that Animal in the Guts viz Nausea,  
Faintings, & frightful Dreams.

This worm can only be expelled by the very  
gross powder of Tin. — It commonly lies it-  
self up in knots, and is easily carried off by  
this Remedy —

Before you begin to. this medicine, you  
must prepare the way by a vomit, & purgative  
The vomit is to loosen the mucus, & the Purgative to  
carry it off.

It

37

It is better to give Purgatives before than after  
for if you carry off the mucus, and if any  
of the Powder remains behind it will irritate  
the bare Intestines and receive an Inflamma-  
-tion.

When you give this powder it will be ne-  
-cessary to give it to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  in a day; you may  
know when you have the whole worm,  
if you observe at one end a great many  
Fibres branching out like the Claws of a  
Crab by which it adheres to the Intestines. —

Know no other Sign than this. The Liq[ui]d  
martis might here serve in a double capacity  
both Chymic Mechanically, and likewise may  
be dissolved if there be an Acid in the Prima  
vie and then goes into the Tincture of Steel  
which is destructive to all animals. —

This woman has felt the Effects of the  
Pulv. Stanni — I ordered her to take  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  a day,  
for it is best to begin to small doses —  
after



138. after taking it for a day or two she sent  
some worms, but yesterday scraped one four  
yards long, but as I did not see it, I can't tell  
if it came away entire. —

She has pains yet about the Guts, which  
maybe owing to the Pودders acting. I would  
by no means give her Phlegm just now, but  
rather Oleaginous medicines, to line and  
defend the Guts from the Acid Spicula —

## Swelling of the Belly —

Richard Pryce was formerly of a  
healthy Constitution till about two years  
and a half ago, when he had some irregular  
aguish Paroxysms, which went off without  
using any medicines, except two Vomits. —  
Soon after he was put upon a Mercurial  
Course for some foul ulcers in different  
parts

parts of his body, and a frequent purging 139  
of thin watery stools. These complaints were  
considerably relieved by the use of medicines,  
of which he can give no account, but upon  
the gripes and purging going off he was sensi-  
-ble of a hardness about the Region of the  
Liver and Stomach, which continued to spread  
over his belly without any pain or uneasiness.  
These complaints continued, his body be-  
-ing commonly coolive, till June last, when  
ulcers broke out in different parts of his  
body, as he says without a second infection.  
He was then put under a second mercurial  
course, having a pretty copious Ptyalism w.  
was kept up for about five weeks, until  
the ulcers were entirely dried up, but during  
the course of Salivation, the hardness &  
swelling <sup>of his belly &c</sup> increased considerably and some  
months ago he vomited some mouthfuls of  
fluid



140 florid blood, and passed some coagulated blood by stool. — These complaints have produced no effects on the above his belly is still hard and swelled, his Appetite & Digestion the same as in ordinary health, and he passes his urine in usual quantity.

He is sometimes troubled with flatulencies, and is considerably relieved by belching of wind — He goes to stool as usual and his Excrements are of a natural colour. He has no considerable Thirst, Pulse low and weak, and his body emaciated.

N. B. Before the vomiting of blood he lost his appetite, and had a fixed pain in his stomach, both which symptoms abated upon his throwing up of the blood.

This is a very complicated and uncommon case, I did not admit this man as a Patient

Patient to do him Service so much as to the  
Discourse to you about him, I am really at  
a loss to Explain the Cause of this Disease to  
you as it seems to spring from different Causes.  
He appears to have been at first of a clean  
habit of Body, and was first seized w<sup>th</sup> some  
aguish Paroxysms; To carry off which he got  
nothing but a Couple of Vomits, from which  
we have reason to suspect that the Ague was  
irregularly Stopt —

Then he had foul Ulcers from a Venereal  
Cause and was thrown into a Salivation,  
in which he got Late, and was immediately  
seized with violent Gripes, and Purging.  
He got remedies for these, but can give no  
Account what they were, but found a hard-  
ness in his Belly afterwards. — Then his  
Ulcers returned and he underwent a second  
Course of Mercury, which had no Effect upon  
them



142. the Melly, except at the under part. —  
About 8 weeks ago he had a return of his  
Gripes and purging, upon which the bod-  
-ling of his belly increased.

The Cause of his disease is pretty  
evident, but the Hypochondria, &c.  
seems to go below the Ribs of the left  
Side, and upwards to the Linea alba —  
I cannot think it is the Stomach that  
is so swelled; indeed if I could suppose the  
Locals of the Stomach could be so enlarged  
it seems most likely to be that Organ. —  
But it is so large that I scarce think it is it —  
There is no swelling in the right Hypochon-  
-dria, so it cannot be the Liver — I can  
scarcely believe that the Colon can be y<sup>e</sup>  
Seat of it, for the same reason as that  
of the Stomach, and likewise it could  
not be so permanent, for it would some  
times

Sometimes disappears, and sometimes be  
 Distended, but it always has the same  
 Tension. — The Epiploon is seldom thick  
 to such a degree of firmness and smoothness  
 for the Hydatides which grow upon it sel-  
 dom make an uniform Surface. — The  
 Spleen bids the fairest for the seat of it, but  
 indeed I seldom see the Spleen stretched so  
 far forwards; however it certainly is some  
 of the Abdominal Viscera turned Schirrhous.  
 seems to be owing to the cold he got while  
 the mercury was in the body. —

The Effects of the mercury is to dissolve of  
 the Blood, and evacuate it most commonly by  
 the Salival Glands. The consequence of cold  
 would be the contraction of the Vessels of  
 mouth and fauces: This would repel the Mass  
 of the Noxious Humours from that part  
 into the Blood, which must fall upon some  
 of the Glands, and is always very ready to fly



1258 fly into the Guts, in which it will  
Occasion Violent Gripes, because the whole  
Blood is disposed into a putrid nature &  
by its Stimulus Occasions an Inflammation  
and Sharp fever.

The only cure of this is the recalling of y<sup>e</sup>  
humours to the Glands before affected, if not  
immediately recalled the Guts will go into  
a Gangrene —

It is necessary when the fever is high to let  
Blood, but when this is not the case a  
Purgative is of service, —

In our present Patients it appears that some  
of the Noxious humours have been pushed  
upon some of the Abdominal viscera &  
have still remained there notwithstanding  
the subsequent course of mercury, which is  
a very bad sign, for seeing so long a time  
could not remove the obstructions, I am afraid  
we shall not do it by any other means.

16<sup>th</sup>

Ry Gum. galls. — Afo. solid. a zij. opposon. —  
 Sap. Vend. Zi. Elia ppter. q. s. ut  
 ft. mass. Pilul. — Capst. XX prodo. india  
 17<sup>th</sup>

The Pills kept his Melly open —

Ry Pul. M. iij Centaur. min. m i Infund.  
 in aqu. Bullient. Lib. iv. Capst. Infus. cum  
 Dos. Pilularum.

Ry Emplast. Gummos. Zij Lampth. Zss  
 Ol. olivar. Zi — to be applied to his belly.

Our Indications of cure must be first to at-  
 tenuate and dissolve the Viscid Stagnant  
 humour, so as to repel it from the Infarcted  
 Viscera. This often succeeds in other Glandu-  
 lar obstructions. With this Intention  
 I prescribed a mass of Gummos Pills  
 with a large proportion of Sops, of which  
 I ordered him to take twenty a day, drinking  
 along with them an Infusion of Pruce  
 (and



146 and Centaury which are very good at-  
=tendants of Viscid humours, but for this  
I know no better Remedy than Soap, especial-  
=ly mixed w<sup>th</sup> these gums, which is the reason  
why I ordered so great a proportion.

The Juice of the Saponaceous Plants is very  
good Fumar. Masturt. &c. but these cannot  
be got at this time of the year. — They should  
be drunk to ℥ viij a day. We see what good  
effects they have on the Mute Animals, for  
keep a Sow in the House all winter, feed  
her upon hard meat, and at the end of winter  
kill her; you'll find the liver and some of y<sup>r</sup>  
abdominal Viscera Scurvy, but allow  
her to go out to the fields in the Spring when  
these plants rise up, she will first have a  
Diarrhœa, and then her Skin which before  
was rough would be Smooth, and she  
will become more healthy and lively than  
formerly —

Mineral waters have also a good effect  
in

187.  
in these obstructions, and by their subtle  
nature will penetrate into the smallest  
Vessels, & Recesses of the Animal Machine

19.  
He has taken his Pills & Mitters, but no Change

20.  
The Pills keep his Belly open; no alteration  
in his Complaints — Continue his Pills &  
Mitters, and let him take six of them for  
a Dose.

21.  
makes his water more freely — Swelling  
seems to be less firm than before. — This  
man continues the same Course, but I  
don't expect any sudden alteration

22.  
Looks rather better — Give him a full diet —

23.  
Belly softer — Continue medicines, & let him  
take eight Pills for a Dose —

This



148 This man continues his course of attenu-  
=ling med. and intend to let him have an  
attenuating Purgative when the weather  
turns milder, which perhaps will expell  
some of the viscid humours that are at-  
=tenuating by the use of his medicines —  
He thinks his Belly softer & looks every  
way better —

## Swelling of the Belly

Thomas Hay aged thirty years, fell  
from a height about a year ago, and got a  
contusion on his back, soon after which  
his Belly swelled, he passes urine in small  
quantities, and his excrements are of a  
whiter colour than usual. — He has been  
a long time in this House, and has got a  
variety of medicines. What most relieved  
him was the Sulep Hydriagogue, but for  
what

129.

what reason it ~~is~~ it was dis-  
continued I know not —

20<sup>th</sup>.

Ry Emplawl. Sapon. ℥ij Pye. nav. ℥ss. Igne  
tenui liquescant immuni Lampyr. Aquale  
part. Oliv. solut. ℥ss M. Edend. ad alatum  
Empl. Hypochond. et Region. Ventricul appl.  
Ry Sulp. Nephrog. ℥ viij. Cap<sup>s</sup>. Schi. omni  
hora, donec alvus satis ungatur —

21<sup>st</sup>.

His Purgative Operating very well Cap<sup>s</sup>. L. L.  
Q<sup>d</sup> x x. h. s. — This man's case is very simi-  
lar to Pryce's foregoing —

He has a swelling in some of the Abdominal  
Viscera, and is mostly in the right Side, I  
suspect the Liver.

This seems most likely to be the Cause too,  
as his Excrements are of a whitish colour  
for that is a sure sign of an affected Liver.  
His passing urine in small quantities &



150 and without any Sediment give some  
Suspicion of a Dropsie, but by the feel  
seem not to be that, unless it proceed from  
Hydatides on the upper part of the omentum,  
which I have seen sometimes as large as  
the bladder of urine, and four or five of them  
together, but I cannot say he has that appearance.

He has been a long time in the House,  
and got a great Variety of medicines, but of  
Sulph. Hydragogue relieved him most, when  
he took it, it purged him briskly, & made him  
pass water more plentifully, for what reason  
it was changed I know not. —

I know no medicine more proper to draw off water  
than it is. — As he found himself relieved by it, I ordered  
him it again. I can't tell what Effect it has on his  
Swelling, but as y<sup>e</sup> Diagnosis here is uncertain, I  
shall not at present enter upon y<sup>e</sup> History of the Dis-  
=ease, as we may have other Patients, whom we may  
be more certain about. Only one thing I must mention  
to

to you, and that is, that those Hydragogue Purga- 151  
tives, altho' they seem to carry off a great deal of  
Water yet what will seem Very Strange is, the  
Belly is always more swelled at night after y<sup>e</sup>  
Operation than before, which is owing to the  
rarefied Air, for which it is proper to give  
a Purgative to confine this Air and loosen  
the Spasms —

29<sup>th</sup>

Repeat his Julep to morning, his Belly being more swelled.

30<sup>th</sup>

As the frost continues his Phlegm does not cook.  
His Belly more swelled, his urine has a copious  
Sediment — Repeat. Milt. Ther. h. s.

31<sup>st</sup>

R Gum. Arab. non Sclat. Ammoniac ʒss  
Solv. in aqu. Pulg. Lib. 1. Solut. add.  
Tinct. Fulig. ʒi. Cap. Loch. 1. Omni Tritur.  
Repeat. Julep. Hydragog.

5<sup>th</sup>

His Belly was softer and he passed a good deal



152. Deal of water to his Julep. Hydrazogue.

Ry Theriac. Edinb. ʒss. Opij ʒss. Mol. hore  
nonu sumend. — Prep. Julep. Hydraz.

7<sup>th</sup>.

Physic brings away large watery stool, his belly  
daily less — Prep. Julep. Hydraz. cras mane.

8<sup>th</sup>.

Omit his Julep to morrow, if it continues hard stool,  
and give him a spoonful of mustard lo. as much  
of his Solution —

9<sup>th</sup>.

Preparat his Julep to morrow, his Belly being  
more swelled —

10<sup>th</sup>.

As the frost continues, his Physic does not work, his  
Belly is more swelled and his urine has a copious  
Sediment — Prep. Mol. Theriac. h. S.

11<sup>th</sup>.

As the frost continues in y<sup>e</sup> same way I was  
obliged to omit the Julep —

His Belly is now greatly swollen & his cough abated, which makes  
me believe it is rather owing to y<sup>e</sup> swelling of his Belly  
than any Infection in y<sup>e</sup> Lungs — Chorea

## Chorea Sancti Viti—

Sean Mill aged thirteen years, sometime after  
 having got a fright was suddenly seized w<sup>th</sup> a  
 kind of involuntary convulsive motion of her  
 hands & feet, so that in walking she is obliged  
 to make a kind of simulatory motion, & could  
 not direct her hands to do any thing till they  
 were put into many different postures. — Her  
 speech is likewise considerably affected —  
 otherwise in good health —

15<sup>th</sup>

Ry Doct. Tamarind. cum 2<sup>ae</sup> Senn. (rew mane.

19<sup>th</sup>

Physic operated well —

Ry Theriac Vin. gr. xv. Cast. gr. viij. Saff. h. s.

20<sup>th</sup>

Her hands are better, and likewise to walk better

Repeat Purgatives — Omit her Pills tonight —

Ry Tinct. Fulig. Zi Saff. ʒi. XLter die in  
 Cerevisia. diebus expurgatione liberis —

21<sup>st</sup> the 18<sup>th</sup>



154.

21.

She has got her Physic which has operated  
Very well — *Repet. Pol. Theriac.*

*Ry Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. — Valer. Sylv.*

*ad ʒij Theriac. Cort. Pinus: ad ʒi*

*Syr. Alth. q. s. ft. Elect. Coct. m. n. m.*  
*bis in die.*

*Ry Summit Centaur — Rut. M. a mfo*

*Sem. Sinap. ʒi Jucis. & Cortus. affund.*

*agu. Puleg. Lib. viij agu. Raph. Sampb.*

*ʒiv. Coct. huius solutionis ʒij cum una =*  
*quaque Dos. Elect.*

This disease is very uncommon and I have  
I have met it only about six or seven times.

It is a sort of convulsive motion sometimes  
in the Hands & sometimes in the feet, and

sometimes in both. — It is such a kind

as neither can be called an Epilepsy nor Palsy

for the muscles in some measure obey the  
will and act involuntarily.

The

The Disease is commonly called  *chorea Sancti S. S. Vili.* I am really at a loss to Explain the meaning of this word to you, but I believe it was given because the persons affected to it danced about the Tomb of that Saint supposing he was to cure them. —

It is a Disease described by few Authors. Sydenham thinks it a great deal that in y<sup>e</sup> whole course of his Practice he saw five Instances of it; But altho' my Practice has been much more confined, I have seen one or two more. —

This Disease commonly attacks young people and those of y<sup>e</sup> female Sex commonly about Puberty, and only young Girls who have grown up soon to a great height, for in such the Nerves are weaker, being greatly distended. —

I never saw it in an Adult, but one, who indeed was affected to it in a particular manner, having



156. having only these motions in her feet which she could not keep still — she had a long obstruction of the menses before it; But excepting this one Instance I never saw it but always before they arrive at the age in which their menses begin to flow —

It commonly attacks them in the spring of the year, I cannot pretend to fix on y<sup>e</sup> particular Cause of this Disease, but Sydenham thinks it is owing to some morbid matter falling upon the nerves, and therefore prescribes large and repeated Evacuations, as Bloodletting, Purgatives, and in the Interim some Nervous Medicines, but seems to lay the most stress upon Evacuations; However I never saw occasion for a great use of these, especially Bloodletting, as the Patients I have seen were commonly weak, so I never prescribed it, and yet have always cured the Disease —

Indeed

Indeed I always find it necessary to give 167  
two or three purgatives before I begin the  
Nervous Medicines, as the Prime Viscera are very  
much loaded, and after these I give nervous  
Strengthening med. & above all the Bark, is  
course you see I have followed. These remedies  
I have seen succeed surprisingly in most  
Hysteric Cases — Theriac is very good here  
as it consists of strong Aromatics —

We likewise got a Miller Decoction to take  
along to the Electuary. — This Disease com-  
monly goes off gradually, and is not cured  
in a few days, nay even when it is cured 'tis  
pretty apt to recur, especially in the Spring  
but is again cured by the very same remedies —  
When any new Circumstances happen I shall  
acquaint you, but shall not pretend to ac-  
count for them mechanically.

22.

Her Tongue is much affected today — She takes  
the Electuary & the Infusion.

23<sup>d</sup> She



158.

23.

She is rather better — Appl. Emplast inter  
scapularis. — Keep her warm —

24<sup>th</sup>

The Mysterion well & she is easier — Continue Med.

25<sup>th</sup>

She does not take the Medicines regularly —  
Her Pulse is full and quick today & she is better  
than usual.

F. & V. S. ad  $\zeta$  viij. Pepsel. Pot. Purg. has more  
This girl is not much better but I don't  
chuse to make great Evacuations. Her  
Pulse was a little stronger to day. She had  
a great many more involuntary motions  
but as I said before, Evacuations don't  
agree to her case, however as her pulse is  
high I have ordered blood to be taken  
from her, & a Purgative to be renewed tomorrow.  
After this I shall return to Strengthening Med.

26<sup>th</sup>

She is better to day. Continue her medicines —

She

159.  
She is rather better to day, Slept well, and  
her Convulsive motions much better - Give  
her Tinct. Sacr. h. S.

28<sup>th</sup>

She got the Tinct. but will not take the med.  
regularly.

February 1<sup>st</sup>

This girl continues greatly better & conti-  
nues her Nervous medicines, and got a  
Spoonful of the Sacred Tincture every other  
night, to keep her belly open - I don't  
expect she will be soon cured, as it required  
a considerable course of medicines - Repet.  
Tinct. Sacr. and the Infusion.

9<sup>th</sup>

She was Electrified this day & is better

10<sup>th</sup>

Continues better after y<sup>e</sup>. Electricity -

14<sup>th</sup>

Repet Tinct. Sacr. - She is considerably  
better of late since she was Electrified. M



160. I have known this produce very good Effects  
in other nervous Diseases, perhaps if *Liquidum*  
*Nervosum* is something like the Electrical Aura—  
The Effects of Electricity seems to attenuate  
the viscid humours, and so dispose them to—  
wards a cure, and I have always found that  
this disease yielded to the above Remedies  
and Electricity 24<sup>th</sup>

My following this course she is almost well  
her solids seem to be pretty firm, & her blood  
in a better state.

I would soon have destroyed the girl had  
gone on in Sydenham's method of bleeding  
and purging. Some general evacuations  
are necessary at the beginning, but a long  
course of nervous medicines must be con-  
tinued to strengthen the solids, and give  
a due consistence to the fluids —

Small Pox.

# Small Pox.

161.

January 20<sup>th</sup>

John White aged twenty one years, about ten days ago happened to Lodge in a house where there were some children in the small Pox, and some days ago was seized with a severe Headach, Pain in the Small of his Back and Fever, he was blooded next day, and the symptoms were a little abated, but he was obliged to proceed on his Journey of forty miles, which he accomplished only yesterday being the third day after he was blooded.

He was much exposed to cold last night, & was not in bed. Several Eruptions appeared last Day on his Legs, Thighs, and Trunk of his Body, and just now they seem to be the small Pox of the Distinct kind. Since the Eruption, the Fever and other symptoms have gradually abated, and what is most uneasy to him is an Inflammation in his Throat and Fauces — He is Costive. —

J



162. I ordered him the common Glyster tonight,  
and Cotton dipped in Solution of Camphire to  
be applied externally to his Throat. Give  
the Emollient Gargarisms to wash his Throat,  
and Marley water for his Drink. —  
21<sup>st</sup>

The maturation advances pretty well —  
Give him Fig Tree and continue the use of  
yesterday's Prescriptions —

This man evidently labours under the small  
Pox, of the distinct kind, but what is remark-  
=able in his case is, They strike out on his  
Legs sooner than on his Face, for you know  
they generally appear first on the face, and  
last of all on the legs, but here they are out  
of the common Road, which seems to be owing  
to his face being exposed to the Cold & the Ves-  
=sels constringed.

This Disease is always caught by Infection,  
by some of the morbid Effluvia absorbed into  
the blood, and so the whole mass is contaminated.  
Nature excites a fever in order to throw it  
off

off by the skin. The matter is Acid and 163.  
creates obstructions, and the Pusules sup-  
-purate but I shall speak more of this  
afterwards —

This man has been infected by the Children  
whom he slept with. — He was bleed, &  
by that time he had the fever on him, yet  
he was obliged to march on here. It is com-  
-mon for the small Pox to break out on the  
third day after the fever, but as the Cold would  
constrict all the Pores and Vessels, I don't  
wonder at their being long in striking out  
on him, which would make the Fever of  
higher consequence. — They seem to be  
four days old just now. The fever is not  
very high, nor indeed more than what is  
necessary for striking out of the Pusules.  
As he was restless I order'd him a milk  
glyster to give him passage, which is al-  
-ways necessary in the small Pox, tho'  
Contrary



164. contrary to the opinion of the ancient  
Physicians; but what they were afraid  
of was a Diarrhoea, which does not com-  
monly happen, and if it does is easily  
stop'd - By keeping the belly open we  
considerably relieve the Headach; but y<sup>e</sup>  
worst Circumstance is an Angina which  
he has got, and seems to be the common  
Epidemic one, which has raged so violently  
in this and the neighbouring Country, &  
is different from that which commonly  
appears in this Disease - This Angina I  
mean the Epidemical one, has commonly  
its seat in the Velum pendulum Palati  
and amygdala, and sometimes in the Parotid  
Glands - There seems to be a Suppuration  
of the Amygdala here to an Inflammation  
upon the Velum pendulum Palati and the  
uvulae, however he can both drink & swallow  
some Stewed Marley - another

Another bad Circumstance is that some of 165.  
the small Pox on his Thighs are of a black  
Colour; this seems to show something of a  
gangrenous Disposition, but I hope they  
will not spread; however, this afternoon  
they look better, are more turgid, and have  
not so deep a Colour. — I would indeed chuse  
to bathe his Legs, but that cannot be safely  
done as he would perhaps get cold. — Had  
his Blood been very Acid before, the long  
delaying of the Eruption would have  
raised such a fever as would have killed  
him. — His small Pox seems to be of a  
mild kind —

The Prognosis here is uncertain, because  
the Patient very often takes a wrong Turn  
unexpectedly. The reason of the difficult  
Prognosis is, we do not know in what state  
the Viscera are, they may be very bad on  
them and yet good upon the Skin, which is the



166. The reason why I should form a Bad Prognosis is here, as the matter was long repelled from the Skin so that we may have reason to suspect there will be a greater number upon the Viscera —

I have seen Patients carried off in an hour or two when no body had any suspicion of a Bad Symptom about them. — When there are a great number on the Skin, I should always Expect a great absorption & so quite bad Effects upon the Viscera —

When the Patient has a Nausea, we have reason to suspect there are a great number on the Stomach and when there are a great number on the Dura Mater, the Patient would have a Coma and Delirium, yet I have seen them carried off when there was no such appearance —

22.

He did not rest well last night, and his throat

is very uneasy to day —

Ry Catapl. Emoll.  $\zeta$ iv. Theriac  $\zeta$ i. M.

appl. gutter. — Frig. Em. Domest. Vesper.

If his Fever continues,

Ry nitri puri  $\zeta$ i. Divid. in Dos. vi. Capl.

Dos. Omni quinta hora.

29<sup>o</sup>

The Pox look well to day — He got his Poul-  
=ice and his Throat is better; He complains  
of a severe Headach and want of rest —

He gets his Nitre regularly — got the Clyster,  
and passed some Excrement to it —

28<sup>th</sup>

His Pustules do not ripen so regularly as  
they did, & he gets no rest — Appl. Empl.  
Epispast. inter Scapulas, if his pulse falls —

25<sup>th</sup>

His pulse continued high, so he did not get the  
Clyster — He gets the Nitre regularly, but his  
Pustules are considerably fallen.

Appl.



168. . Appl. Emplast. Epispast. inter Scapulas —  
By Sep. Diacod. Zi. Sp. milder. Zps. M.  
(Capt. Dimidium li. S. et reliquium trushna post.

This mans Small Pox are going on pretty well.  
This is the 7th day since the Eruption. He  
appeared very melancholy when he came here,  
because it seems he was a Disenter and was  
afraid of punishment —

Had this gone on it might have proved fa-  
tal to him, which however has not happened.

He has a perpetual watching, owing to his  
constant thinking on his Punishment

This has produced a Headach, which it ne-  
-cessarily to do, till this day having some  
hopes of pardon, these complaints are easier —

A Head Ach also follows long watching  
for by this means, there is a brisker flow of spirits  
thro' the the Brain than in the time of Sleep  
consequently a greater quantity of blood sent  
to the Head, by which means a Stoppage of  
some

Some of the Vessels of the Dura mater happens, 169.  
but there is no stoppage of the Brain itself, for  
that could not cause a Head ach, altho' it be  
the Origin of all the Nerves, as we see it may  
be bruised or cut without any pain, therefore  
I say, I could rather think it is the membrane  
of the Dura Mater, which has a great many  
Vessels. The Pain may sometimes arise  
from an Inflammation in the Internal  
Periosteum, which seems to be the cause, as  
he complains of a pain both in the inside  
and outside — His pulse however is not hard,  
therefore it is not so considerable as to require  
more Evacuations, else I would have bled him  
notwithstanding the Fistula being broke  
out, as it would have been a clamant symp-  
-tom, and required a speedy relief, but as this  
is slight, I did not chuse to bleed him, nor to  
give a Paregoric, for it is a general Rule that  
all Narcotics produce a flow of Blood upon the  
the



170 the Brain, and as there is a little Inflammation already it would have been bad practice. That there is a great number of the Pox on y<sup>e</sup> Dura Mater, I have great reason to suspect, for his face being long exposed to the cold, & the Small Pox expelled from the external Carotid would go to the Internal, and so strike out upon the Dura Mater. He has had a fever all along but not very high, and is now considerably decreased —

In the Small Pox there always three sorts of Fevers; The first produces the Eruption, by this nature endeavours to throw off the Pusulent matter by the Skin, so immediately upon the Eruption of the Small Pox, the fever goes off, and when this happens it is a good sign, as happened to our Patient —

In two or three days from the time this fever begins the Eruption begins to appear on the face, & then on y<sup>e</sup> hands & legs. In four or five days when

when the Pustules begin to Suppurate, a new 171  
fever comes on, which does not decline till y<sup>e</sup>  
8<sup>th</sup> day when the Suppuration is completed,  
and this is called Suppuratory fever —

After which the Purulent fever begins which  
is worst of all, by the absorption of the purulent  
matter into the blood, very often the first place  
it attacks is the Lungs, because being ab-  
sorbed by the Veins, it is carried into the Venae  
Cavae, from that into the right Ventricle, and  
then into the Pulmonary Artery, which  
causes a Peripneumony, and it is of this  
Direful disease that most Patients die  
that is when the Pus is absorbed into the  
blood, they first begin to have a stiffness  
which gradually increases till they are stiff-  
=fled, which happens in 12, 15. or 20 Days  
after according as more or fewer branches  
are obstructed — The Pulse is quick because  
when



172. when the Ventricle is distended, so the blood  
there is always excited a disposition to contract  
the Pulmonary Artery, which being obstructed  
the Ventricle cannot discharge the contents into  
it, so it must be constantly gorged full of blood,  
consequently there will be a great Misuse & con-  
traction. As therefore little of the blood can  
get into the lungs thro' the left ventricle the  
Aorta will have but a small soft pulse, but  
if the lungs be of a loose Texture, the morbid  
matter will pass thro' them, and settle upon  
some other of the Viscera, it will be very  
lucky if it goes off by the Guts, but it  
always excites a fever till it is thrown off  
by some Evacuation or other.

This man had the Suppuratory fever, which  
was increased by the small degree of Inflam-  
-mation upon the Dura Mater. All I did  
was to order him some small Doses of nitre  
which I gave for several intentions, as to  
Cool him, for he treaded himself in a perpetual  
sweat. — He had likewise a Diarrhoea,  
as

As he had been long exposed to the Cold, it was ne-<sup>173</sup>  
cessary to draw off the morbid matter by all the  
Evacuations possible, and he now continues to make  
a considerable quantity of urine —

I told you our last meeting that he had an Angina.

The small Pox are generally attended with a sore  
Throat, but this of his seems rather to be of the common  
Epidemic Disease which has of late raged so much  
in this & the Neighbouring Country. —

For this I prescribed two things viz! Camphire  
Dissolved in Oil which was applied to his Throat  
with a little Cotton. This sometimes answers as  
well as a Poultice, and has this advantage, it  
does not turn cold. Then as his Throat was not  
much relieved by this I ordered him a Poultice  
with some Theriac, which has removed his Angina —  
There is still something remarkable in his case, & that  
is, the Pustules are more unequal than commonly, &  
is owing to their being exposed to Cold. The Pustules too  
advanced irregularly, looking well upon the legs,  
but



174. but badly upon the Face, which is a bad Symptom—

The tops of the Pustules have turned harder instead of softer, & seemed to dry instead of suppurating. This is a very irregular Symptom. When the Pustules appear in this manner, it is called the watery Pock because they generally turn harder & harder, till they turn into firm substances like Warts, by which means we see the matter is repelled into y<sup>e</sup> blood, which is always a sign of the malignity of y<sup>e</sup> Disease—

D<sup>r</sup>. Mead imagines this, owing to the too great Vividity and thickness of the humours, that they cannot pass into the smaller cutaneous Vessels; & this case confirms us, for it is plain this man was of a good habit of body, before he was attacked w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> disease; that being so long exposed to y<sup>e</sup> Cold, the frosty air had contracted the mouths of the Vessels & repelled the matter into the blood. I did not expect this Symptom so soon, therefore I order'd a Mercurial Ointment in the small Pock & w<sup>ch</sup> does more service than in any other disease shew'd, w<sup>ch</sup> always makes some Deviation of the Humours to the Skin which is the outlett the morbid matter takes. —

Jones

Some Physicians apply a Blister in the beginning 175  
of the disease, but this is most certainly attended  
with bad consequences, for by the Stimulus it gives,  
it puts all the blood into confusion, and so increases  
the fever; indeed if they turn Comatous, it must be  
applied; but I think the properest time for a  
Blister is when the Pox are at the height & full,  
and when we expect some mischief from the ab-  
sorption of the Variolous matter; altho' perhaps  
there be no very urgent Symptoms to diminish it,  
yet it is better to apply it, for it is easier to prevent  
bad Symptoms than to remove them when they happen—

This is a very rational Practice for we see instead  
of a thin Serum, which commonly evacuated by  
the Blister, thick well digested Pus comes away  
and the Pustules all around for a great way are  
empty —

In this Patient it is absolutely necessary to make  
some outlet, as in all probability there are a great  
many Pustules in y<sup>e</sup>. Dura Mater, which will bring  
on



176 on a Coma and Convulsions. I shall endeavour  
to keep it open till all these urgent Symptoms are  
removed. He has all along got a Clyster every  
other night to keep his Belly open that so his Head  
might be relieved —

There is no Circumstance in which the Moderns have  
more excelled the Antients than this Practice of keep-  
=ing the Belly open in the small Pox, for if a Diarrhea  
happens, it is easily stop'd, and it must certainly be  
of very bad Consequence to the Patient to have a  
large quantity of Faeces, which of themselves will  
excite a putrid fever, & therefore Clysters are to be  
repeated from time to time to bring off the Faeces —

26<sup>th</sup>

He is much relieved to day, his Pox more equal &  
Throat easier. He did not rest well thro the pain of y.  
Whiter which run well, & evacuated a great quantity  
of Pus. — Repet Purgor. et Inject. h. s.

28<sup>th</sup>

He got passage w<sup>th</sup> the Clyster & continues every  
way easier —

Ry —

R<sup>y</sup> sal Glaub. ℥vi Mann. ℥ss, Solo. in 177.  
Lib i. aqu. font. et calice manne -

o Morrow I have ordered him a gentle Purgative as he complains of a slight Inflammation of his Eyes, which commonly happens after the Small Pox. —

When there is a considerable number of Pox on the Face, there is always a Swelling of the Eye which occasions a greater flow of Humours by the Lachrymal Ducts by which the Eye-lids are Seated together the Humours go off. If the Patient wants to see, and puts the Eye-lids open before they are fit for it, an Inflammation arises which affects the Eye itself — Purgatives will Dissolve the Blood and resolve the Inflammation —

30<sup>th</sup>

30. 14

(Complains of a pain in his Head, his legs are  
somewhat better - 10. 11. a. L. 11. 11. 11.)

*By Hol. Tenn. Zij xal Glands; Jfs. Capis in  
apu. Front. J IV. d Capt. iac.*

Labrum



February 5<sup>th</sup>

Headach continues - Let him keep warm - His  
Physic operated pretty well - His Eyes are  
a little inflamed -

2<sup>d</sup>:

Continues every way better - His Eyes better  
and Head easier - The Scabs are coming away -  
Shave his Head and apply Empl. Calid. with  
only a 6<sup>th</sup> part of the Ungt. Equiset. -  
This man is in a manner quite recovered,  
he complained of a pain in his Head for some  
time, which was from cold, he got lying with-  
out a Night cap. There is still an in-  
flammation in his Eyes, which will  
not be very difficult to remove - I have  
sawed shave his Head hence there will be  
a revulsion from the Eyes - I have like-  
wise sawed apply the Empl. Calid. which  
makes a continual Oozing out of humours  
from the Pores of the Skin -

It is certainly right practice to give purgatives  
after the Pox and measles, for upon the decline  
of

of the Disease there is always an absorption <sup>179.</sup>  
into the Blood, which by relaxing the Intestines,  
we may carry off by an Artificial Diarrhoea, by  
which means we will carry off all the purulent  
matter that is absorbed, and so prevent the  
Patient from falling into Chronic Diseases, but  
if the matter which is absorbed, be not expelled,  
it always falls upon some of the Viscera.

As this man is now on his recovery, & has  
no appearance of any bad symptoms, it will  
be needless for me to talk of bad consequences  
that might happen after the small Pox. —

There is only one thing I shall mention, which  
indeed you may say is trivial, as it does not  
endanger the life of the Patient, yet is of great  
consequence to some people, especially the Fair  
Sex, that is preventing the Pits upon the face,  
after the small Pox some regard ought  
always to be had to this circumstance, altho'  
it is not mentioned by Physicians. —

The manner in which these Pits happen  
is this ~~when~~ the Pox begins to harden, they  
sink



180 sink into the face, which makes a Pit, or if there be any corroding matter in the scales, it will corrode the neighbouring parts, and so make the Pits sink deeper.

The Pox Commonly do Pit upon the hands & face, especially these of the Confluent kind, for two reasons, First, Because the humours in them are more acid, and secondly, the Pox stick longer, which causes a deeper Pit, Since then the pits are not observed upon any part but the face and Hands, it is reasonable to conclude, that these parts being exposed to the air is the cause of those pits, for upon the other parts of the Body which are covered, they dont turn so hard as upon the face, and go off much sooner. from this then it would seem that nothing could prevent Pitting so Effectually, as covering the Face and hands, which ought to be done by a thin mask made of Lumbick, and dipped in Spermæ Lete or Oil; and this ought to be put on just

just when the Pox begin to scale off, but <sup>181-</sup>  
except young Ladies who have a great regard  
for their beauty, there are few who will have  
the Patience to wear such Marks, but anointing  
them with Sweet Cream will serve the same  
purpose. —

## — of Inoculation —

I have got two Girls to Inoculate, but this  
cannot be done for some time, as one of them  
has a very severe Itch, and the other has like-  
-wise a good Deal of it. —

It is observed when the Itch is joined with  
the Small Pox; they never come out a good  
kind, for the Itch is a sign of great Acrimony  
in the blood; now the Virus of the small  
Pox joined with this Acrimony, renders  
the Small Pox much more malignant than  
they would be, therefore I design to give the  
Girls



Girls some Doses of Physic, and after that Althiops minor. and if the Itch does not yield to that, then I will give them a Sulphurous Ointment to rub their Skin with —

I don't think there is danger in using Mercury before they are inoculated, and this I think is very much confirmed by a case which was in this house, a Soldier's wife who had a severe Itch, her Skin was all crusted over with Scabs, and altho' she was with Child I put her upon a Mercurial Course of Pills, and Decoction of the woods, whereby the Itch was much mended, but in the mean time she was using these, she was seized with y Small Pox, and I was extremely afraid they would come out a bad kind, but I was disappointed for they came out a very good kind. I think this shews the good effects of mercury when used in order to prepare the body for the

the small Pox. The Mercurial Pills would have been too severe for them, therefore I propose to give them Althiops Minerals. I know some say that Althiops mineral do not enter the Blood, but this is a Doctrine to which I cannot agree, and among other things to show that it enters the blood, was the case of a Footman who was under my care.

He had the Lues Venerea and was pained to the highest degree with pains in his Groins and Corona Veneris, and yet was cured entirely by the use of Althiops mineral. And I think this a proof that the Mercurial parts enter the Blood, and we see in people that use Althiops Mineral, that their Watch, Shoe Buckles &c., have been tinged black by it, which is also a proof that the Sulphureous part enters the Blood.

It is about thirty years since Inoculation was practised in this Island with good success, for few or none have died where this Experiment

was



184. was fairly tried, That is to say, It should never be done where the Patients blood is in a bad State, or if he labours under any other Disease —

The Pox that come out after Inoculation are much more benign than those which come out the natural way. —

Let it be observed that the eldest of these Girls has had the small Pox before so far as I can learn. This day they were both inoculated. I would not have chosen to do this so soon in another Patient, but here I cannot wait, as they are not of a good habit of Body, if it could have been delayed I would have waited a fortnight at least, till they had got clear of the Flux.

I have ordered them to continue the use of Rhubarb mineral till this day se'night, about which time generally after the Inoculation the Small Pox appear.

Told you last that I thought mercury necessary in preparing for the Small Pox

by

by the example of the woman mentioned who 175.  
had an outstriking, and had been using Mercury,  
but before the outstriking was quite gone  
was seized with the Small Pox, and when  
she was seized with them the outstriking  
entirely disappeared, as generally happens,  
for no outstriking can stand before the  
Small Pox —

It is of great consequence that the Patient  
be of a good state of health when he is seized  
with the Small Pox, for when the blood is  
in a good state, the fever does not rise to  
such a height and the Pox are more  
benign, now the Advantage of Inoculation  
is that the Patient does not receive the  
Infection when he pleases, so that he can  
take care there be no Acrimony in the blood;  
for we see Children of one Family and of one  
way of Life and born of the same Parents,  
when seized with the Small Pox, in one  
the Disease has mild Symptoms, in another  
there



196 There will be double the Puscles, but without  
a bad symptom or high fever, and in a third  
they will be very confluent, the fever not  
ceasing after the Eruption but increasing  
in the end, so that there comes on a fatal  
Peripneumony. Now the reason of this  
difference is owing to nothing but the different  
Dispositions, and different states of the  
Blood in different Patients.

A Friend of mine told me he had inoculated  
Seven at once and none of them had any bad  
Symptoms, for their Bodies were prepared before,  
altho' some of them had been fat & Plump, &  
when the small Pox fell, none of them had any  
degree of fever from the Prescription, which never  
happens in a natural way —

& In Inoculation the small Pox are mostly of  
same — As to the Operation of Inoculation you  
saw it done, there is nothing nice in it, for any  
on that can bleed, can or may do it.

When the Operation was first performed in  
Britain it was done with bad Success, because  
those

those who practised it were too rash in performing it before the blood was in a good state, and another bad thing was, they made too deep a wound, which would never be cicatrized, but very often turned into Scrophulous ulcers and the things evil, and this happened in one of the Daughters of the Royal Family — It is not at all necessary to make the wound Deep, for the smallest Scratch would do the Turn. —

In Wales they bought the small Pox & went to their Neighbour, and after the Purchase rubbed it his Skin, and so in that way got the Infection — A Physician in Christophew told me, that in that Colony the Planters are greatly distressed with the small Pox and that once in Seven years they were extremely fatal. The Negroes all died of them, for when they took them, they plunged themselves in Cold water, by which the Humours were thrown in from the Skin upon the Viscera; but since the knowledge of Inoculation, hardly one

Negro



'188. Negroes die of them, and they inoculate one another, for whenever they hear of any who has the Small Pox, they go to him & let out a little of the matter with a Pin, and making a Small Scratch upon the Skin they inoculate one another, and Seldom any Negroe dies of the Small Pox — It is indeed better to make an Incision into the Skin —

There is one thing to be observed, that altho' the wound is superficial, yet when the Pox come out it grows larger — I knew a slave where the wound was superficial, and a piece of Cotton dipped in the Pus was laid in it, and in this case, with Escharotic Powders it could scarce be kept open till the seventh day, yet when the Pustules came out it began to gape —

I never make the wound so deep as to penetrate into the Panniculus Adiposus, half an Inch is sufficient. Some do it in one, others in both Arms, so that there may be two Issues, which indeed is surer, for one may misgive, Besides, I make two that there may be a greater discharge in the time of Suppuration, for there is always  
more

more of the matter runs at the two Issues than 189.  
at any other part of the body. It is of no consequence in what part of the Body the Infection is Infused, the Arm is most at Hand, and we have easier Access to dress it in time of the small Pox. — Our former Inoculators took the Arm of one Side and the Leg of another — The Plaster or Dress should be kept on for a Day or two, I commonly let them lie till the Suppuration comes on, and then they may be Dress'd, for there scarcely be any absorption after that time. They are to be Dress'd with Trasilicon, because with any other thing they can't be open, which is necessary, because in y<sup>e</sup> time of the Small Pox they run considerably —

As to the Regimen, they must be kept on a ~~cool~~ Diet, and not exposed to Cold. I allow them to go up and down the House, but not without Doors, for that might bring on a Fever and a Cough, & render the Disease more Malignant — what I mean by <sup>a</sup>cool Diet, is that they should live on Vegetable Diet, and How'd Marley, Prunes, &c. &c.

eat



196. eat no flesh, their Belly should be kept open by gentle Elixirs or a Clyster. The Patient generally on the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Begins to complain of his Head, and turns Sickish, yet sometimes it happens a Day later on the 8<sup>th</sup>. and sometimes it retards to the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> and once I saw it retarded to the 14<sup>th</sup> which was the longest I ever knew —

April 17<sup>th</sup>

As to these two Girls, I told you some of their Friends reported that the eldest has had the small Pox already, and if this be the case, I don't think she will take them again by Inoculation more than they who have had them already in the natural way don't take them again; altho they may be much among those, who have the small Pox, for this is much the same; but we shall soon know if this be the case —

If I had been to Inoculate Gentlemen's Children, I would have gone and seen the matter from whom the matter was taken. This was got from a Surgeon in Town, and was dry but if possible I would always choose to give it fresh. Inoculated

indeed used dried matter, however I don't think<sup>191</sup>  
this has lost much of its strength, for it is only  
nine days since it was taken from the Patient,  
and it was well wrapt up in Gold leaf water,  
so that little if any of it would exhale. — Some  
Surgeons keep a bit of Cotton dipt in the  
matter<sup>in</sup> a glass, and when they open the glass  
there is a putrid exhalation, so that a good  
deal is lost that way —

10<sup>th</sup>

This afternoon the eldest Girl had a greater degree  
of heat on her skin than usual, and complained  
of sickness and sourness of her Stomach, there-  
fore she got a vomit, and some Magnesia alba  
to correct the acidity. Perhaps these Symptoms  
may be a prelude of the Small Pox, if she never  
had them before. About the orifice in her  
left Arm there are pimples, which sometimes hap-  
pen, and in some I have seen where this was  
all that happened, but this is never sufficient  
to produce any Effects, a day or two more  
now will determine the case —

These



19<sup>2</sup> These two girls have both had the small  
so that they are to be dismissed - But from  
their case we may draw this Corollary, that  
People who have had the small Pox can suffer  
Inoculation without having them again  
as well as people who have had them before  
can be versant with people in them, without  
fear of a Return -

There are a good many advantages from In-  
oculation, as first we have the time in our own  
hand; then the Body can be prepared before hand,  
we can keep them upon cool Diet & Regimen and  
allow them to do nothing that may increase the motion  
of their Blood, so that likewise by Inoculation  
there is no morbid degree of Fever to expel the  
virus -

For the most part I don't confine inoculated  
Patients to their Bed, I only confine them to  
their Chamber, another and the greatest ad-  
vantage is that in the last Stadium of the  
Pox, when all the Symptoms come on from the  
absorption of the matter at this time inoculated  
persons seem to be very well, and I never saw a putrid  
Fever in inoculated Patients, but also a good deal of Angina  
Throat

193  
Shins, Peripneumony, or any other bad Symptoms.  
and then in inoculated Patients it is not necessary  
to prescribe so much Phlegm as in the natural  
small Pox; for one or two Doses are sufficient.  
More over the Patient is not so much Exhausted  
because the Fever is but small, and he is able  
to take his Aliments, so that he is very little  
Exhausted by what they are in the common way.

## Epilepsie

This Disorder has the name of Epilepsy from  
the Greek word which in its signification  
is equivalent to the Latin one morbus caducus.  
The reason of the name is plain, because the  
person immediately falls down. The Romans  
also called it sacer, because those who were seized  
with it were suddenly Struck down, as if they  
were Cæto tacti, or Thunder Struck, and then they  
believed it came on by the immediate Command  
of Jupiter himself. They called it morbus Comi-  
tialis, because in their Assembly for choosing  
their



194. their Majestates and Determining their State  
affairs, if any one in the meeting happens to  
be seized with the disorder, it was reckoned  
ominous, and the Comitium was dismissed  
for that day or for a time —

This Disease is often mistaken, or at least  
not considered in a proper light. I shall therefore  
endeavour to give you a history of the Symptoms,  
and to Account for the Phenomena as far as I  
can —

The Disorder does not affect the Epileptic  
Patient constantly, but comes on by fits, &  
by Intervals, which are unequal as to length  
of time, either in different Patients or in the  
same one, but are determined by a number  
of extraneous or accidental Circumstances  
making them set the original Cause of the  
Disease in Action. From this it is evidently  
distinguishable from Spasmodic Convulsions,  
which dont so often occur, and are not of so  
long Continuance as this disease commonly is —

In all Spasms or Convulsions there is a Subcillus  
Tendinum. In an Epilepsy there appear two opposite  
Phenomena

Phenomena, for the person is seized with convulsions<sup>195</sup>.  
and Stupor at the same time, so that the Disease  
is a mixture of an Epilepsy & Convulsion. When  
a person is seized with one of the fits, he falls  
upon the ground, then strikes & moans, during  
the fit his face is distorted and muscles convulsed,  
he foams at the mouth, and at length falls calm  
and is as it were asleep, in which Situation  
he continues for some time, and then awakes as  
from a very sound Sleep, and enjoys his ordina-  
ry health till a new Fit comes on him, & then  
the same Phenomena appear, and so it goes  
on perhaps for a good many years, until at  
last Apoplexy puts an end to the miserable  
Patients Life —

The Latin Poet Lucretius Lib. III. V. 486  
has given us a very beautiful & elegant De-  
scription of it, and perhaps as just a picture  
as ever was drawn by the best Poet whatever,  
and the Phenomena are as accurately enu-  
merated as by the ablest Physician, tho' indeed  
his design was certainly a very bad one,  
for he proposed to prove the mortality of  
the Soul by it —

The



196. The particular Cause from which the Disease arises in particular Patients is very hard & for the most part impossible to determine. But in general the light in which I would chuse to consider the Cause of the Disease is, a Compression of the Brain, and consequently an unequal Transmission of the Blood & Animal Spirits thro' the several Nerves and Blood Vessels —

In the Disease we shall first view the Pragmenic Cause, that is the predisponent or Internal Cause, next the Procatartic, or the external and accidental and then the Proximate Cause, which arises from the concurrence of the other two, and in effect is the Disease itself, at least the Disease absolutely depends upon it, and is removed or continued according as it is. —

That I may illustrate what I have said by an example, A Plethora may be the predisponent Cause for an Hemoptoe, but this of itself will not readily occasion a Rupture of some of the Vessels of the Lungs, which is the immediate or Proximate Cause of the Disease, unless

unless some external or accidental circum- 197  
stances concur with it, such as, Violent  
Exercise or motion, great heat, or Prostration  
of the Blood &c. This is what is called the  
Proximate Cause. —

I think we may have as clear an Idea of  
all the Causes in the Epilepsie as in other Diseases.

I have already said that I reckon an unequal  
Compression of the Brain to be the immediate  
or Proximate Cause of the Distemper, and this  
must proceed from some particular fault in  
the Brain itself, or in the Skull & containing  
parts of the Brain, but the Cause is not always  
in action, and therefore there must be an ac-  
cidental or accidental Cause which determines  
this to act at sometimes & not at others i.e.  
To compress the Brain more at one time,  
than at another, as perhaps to great a Heat  
of the Air, Wine, Venery &c.

But first, To consider the Internal or Predispo-  
nent Causes that may Occasion the Disease —  
Anatomy teaches us, that in persons who have  
died of this Disease, there are frequently found  
Excrescences in the Substance of the Brain itself

of



198. of a Schirrus nature, a sort of hard coneteted.  
Tubercles, which by compressing the neigh-  
=bouring nerves and blood Vessels may bring  
on this Distemper. — It is also to be observed,  
that there are to be found various distensions  
in all the Veins & Sinuses, and unnatural  
Dilatations in some of the Arteries, which  
may be another Cause of Compression; for  
when any of the Vessels are obstructed, and  
the Course of the blood stopp'd, there must be  
a Distension of some of them beyond their  
natural Size, because as the blood cannot  
get forward in the obstructed vessels; and at  
the same time is continually pushed on by the  
force of the Heart, it must be Accumulated  
and press'd against the sides of the Vessels,  
and so push again upon the neighbouring  
parts, nerves and Vessels, & so the equable  
Course of the blood & spirits is interrupted  
and so the Distemper is produced. —

For a third Cause we may assign anything  
in general that distends any of the Cavities  
beyond their natural Size. We know that  
water Sometimes & Sometimes matter is  
collected

collected in these Cavities, and at the same time 199.  
by its weight compresses the neighbouring  
Vessels & Nerves, and obstruct the Circulation  
of the Blood, and the course of the Spirits  
thro' them —

We may reckon for another of the internal  
causes of the Epilepsy, an unnatural Configur-  
-ation of the Skull itself, or a Conformatio  
mala, when the Shape of the Skull is changed  
from it should be by a Blow or any other  
external Violence or cause whatever, it is  
plain the Brain which it contains must  
suffer Compression, & this may produce  
the Disease we are talking of. —

We find that persons who by the Lues  
Venerea have got Ectososes formed within  
their Skull are affected with this Distemper  
from the same Cause —

It is long since Hippocrates observed that  
Children were often liable to the Epilepsy till  
the age of fifteen; when they generally got  
the better of it; this observation is very just  
and agreeing with Experience. The reason of  
it is, that in young Children who are growing  
very fast, there is often an unequal stretching  
of



200. of the Vessels and Fibres of the Brain, which may impede the equable Circulation of the Juices thro' it, and disturb the Course of the animal Spirits so as to produce Epileptic fits, which gradually diminish and wear off as the Child advances in years, as this unequable stretching of the Vessels of the Brain wear off by the Childs advancing in growth and maturity —

These are some of the peculiar predisponent Causes, that may properly be called *prædispositiones*, but none of these without some external Circumstances will readily produce an Epilepsy, for it was necessary that some external or Procatartie Cause should concur in order to produce the fits, and if the external Cause alone was sufficient for bringing on the Disease, then it would follow that such persons who labour under this distemper would have no Intervals, but would perpetually be in the fit, as long as the external Cause remained; This however is not the Case, for they have Intervals sometimes, during which they are quite well, but immediately when any of these Accidents happen, which I am just now going to mention, then they

they are immediately thrown into a Fit. — 201.

Wine and very violent motion rarifies the Blood and consequently increases its impetuosity, upon which the fits are for ordinary brought on. — The Change of the Moon may be reckoned among the external Causes, because of its Influence upon the human fluids. The Stopping also of any usual Evacuation, as being Costive, obstruction of the menues &c. These Evacuations being Stopped occasion a fulness of the Vessels, and being Costive Occasions a quick Pulse or Circulation, and consequently a Rarification of the Blood — Several others also might be mentioned —

The Phenomena of the Distemper may easily be accounted for from considering the general Cause. In the first place the Patient is seized with Convulsions in the Muscles of particular parts of the body, the reason of which is, that at first only a few of the parts of some of the particular Nerves are affected; as the fit goes on the Compression becomes more general, till at last the Sensorium commune comes to be compressed, & then the Patient is deprived of all Sense and Motion —



202. I imagine the greatest difficulty is in account-  
ing for the patients recovering from the fit. I  
think it may however be accounted for; If we  
consider that ~~when~~ the Patient is seized with the  
Fit, his muscles are violently convulsed, the  
Skin and membrana Adiposa become red then  
lived, owing to the blood which is pressed into  
the membrane and betwixt it and the Skin,  
and there it stagnates; by this in a little time  
less blood is sent into the Heart, by which the  
Carotids and Vertebral Arteries, by not being  
so much distended as formerly, will have time  
to unload themselves. —

The distribution of the Vessels of the Brain  
is not to be met with in the whole body. The  
Carotids and Vertebral Arteries entering the  
Cranium by an Inosculation of their Branches  
form first a large Circle, out of which arise four  
or five Branches, which inosculate the same way  
and form a sort of a second Circle, from which  
arise other similar Branches that are distri-  
buted the same way, and always lesser and  
still lesser Circles are found infinitely further  
than any Anatomist can trace them, till there  
several

several Branches, which by inosculating from these several sorts of Circles I have described, all Anastomose & Communicate one with another: as soon as the Influx of Blood into the Brain from the Heart by the Carotids and Vertebral Arteries is diminished, which will happen from the Cause already assign'd, then the Stagnating Blood has an opportunity to run off into some of the different Anastomoses, and so in this manner the Brain may be freed from the usual Compression, & the person recover from the Fit. —

There may possibly be other Causes assign'd for the going off of the Fit, but I believe this beautifully contriv'd distribution of the Vessels of the Brain is the Principal Cause of this Phenomenon —

The Prognosis in this disease is always unfavourable, it may be reckoned one of the opprobria medicorum, nor need some be surpris'd that it is so seldom cur'd, or ashamed to own their Ignorance in not being able to determine from what Internal cause this Compression of the Brain in any one particular Case proceeds, and altho' we know, it is very seldom



20A. Seldom that we can do any thing to remove it,  
E. g. what would a Physician do if he knew  
there was an Ectosis within the Cranium, which  
was the cause of the Disease? I am afraid  
he would do nothing but pronounce the Pa-  
tient incurable.

The Disease has different degrees, sometimes  
it is only Symptomatic, and then it is more  
easily curable; sometimes it is hereditary, &  
proceeds from a Conformatio mala, and then  
it is certainly incurable — Besides all these  
Circumstances that should be taken into the  
 reckoning, when we are to give a Prognosis,  
we may add the Standing of the Disease, for  
the longer the Compression has been, there is of  
less probability of the Recovery. The Patients  
age must likewise be taken notice of —  
Hippocrates observes, that an Epilepsy is  
frequently in Children, but Seldom after the  
age of twenty five, or even fifteen, but when  
these Circumstances are most favourable, I  
am afraid we ought not to be too forward  
in promising a cure —  
Physicians have wandered strangely thro'

all

all the materia medica to find out a Specific 205.  
for this Disease —

There are two Indications which naturally arise, the one levelled against the Internal Cause of this Disease, which is very rarely known; for my part I can lay down no Rules for judging about it, nor do I know if the most Accurate Physicians have given us any, unless when some Circumstances shall enable us to guess. —

The other Indication is levelled against the External Cause, as for instance if the Patient observes, when he lives high, & eats & drinks to liberally, the Fits are apt to recur upon him, or if he finds great motion, or that the Change or the full moon has any Influence this way, then we must guard as much as possible against these things, and altho' we cannot cure the Disease, yet we may pretty certainly, divert the fits for the most part, if we make timely and Sufficient Evacuations when the Fits are Threatned, which we are to know by the Signs which generally precede them Viz., Distensions & fullness of the Veins, Pulse Strong,  
Pain



206. Pain of the Head, Disturbed Sleep, and Dimness  
of the Eyes &c. When these Symptoms  
begin to appear, we have reason to fear the  
approach of a fit; therefore we must endeavour  
to prevent it, which if we are speedy enough  
we may very well do, for large Evacuations  
only succeed, by making an Inanition in the  
vessels, and consequently hindering the Brain  
from being so much compressed, tho' this is far  
from being a Radical Cure, for the predisponent  
Cause still remains, and it will recur upon  
any accidental Cause —

There have been a great many remedies  
celebrated as Specifics against this disease  
which are absolutely good for nothing, Viz<sup>t</sup>  
the Countess of Kent's powders, which may  
indeed answer some Intention in some Epileptic  
Children, where the Distemper arises from an  
acid humour in the Stomach or Primæ viæ,  
tho' not so well I believe, as the powder of chalk  
or the other absorbents. The ungu. saliv. and  
Visus Queric. is another of the same kind —  
It is no wonder Physicians varied so much in  
their medicines, seeing the Cause of the Distemper

is always little, or not at all known; I believe all they can do is to keep the vis Vite low, by proper Evacuations, such as remove the obstructions and Evacuate at the same time, are the most effectual Purgatives for this effect, for thin the fluids, and at the same time lessen their quantity; Now Experience has taught us that the fits of the Epilepsy are always worse when the blood is vizy. For Instance, if one who is liable to these fits should live grossly for some time feeding upon farinaceous substances, as Pork &c., and such other food as is apt to produce a glutinosum Spontaneum, & at the same time his Chylipoetic organs are not strong enough to concoct this sufficiently, and convert this viscid Nourishment into Blood, then a vizy. humor will be generated, which will immediately bring back the Fits, altho' the Patient has long been free of them, & they will continue frequent & violent till this is removed

Scrophula



# Scrophula

The Scrophula is a Disease which most commonly happens to young Boys & Girls, and seldom to adults; The Patients are easily distinguished by a Floridness in their complexion, and a certain fullness in their face more than Natural. This is a Disease, which causes humours in the Viscera, and most frequently in the Lymphatic Glands, and very often in the Pancreas and Mesentery.

These Sorts of Tumours resemble a Schirrus, but here is the difference, that a Schirrus never suppurates, but a Struma does, tho' very slowly, yet at least it comes to a suppuration.

This Disease affects ~~the~~ any part, and it sometimes affects the muscles and Tendons, & very often the Periosteum, and there is nothing more frequent in this disease than to see carious Bones. These Tumours chiefly affect the vessels that are destined for secreting humours —

A Particular Characteristic you have of these Tumours is, that they suppurate very slowly

204.  
Slowly, at first the Colour of the Skin is not  
altered, after some time it becomes red, and before  
the Tumour breaks, it becomes a purple red,  
and you may feel a fluctuation, and so it con-  
tinues till it bursts. The matter which comes  
out is white, and along with it Lumps like  
Crusts are evacuated, which seem to be coa-  
gulated Fat, and it is a long time before these  
Tumours acquire any Head.

Imagine the seat of the Disease is in y<sup>e</sup>  
Panniculus adiposus, and we know that  
the Fat undergoes a Circulation, but in this  
Disease in general the Circulation is so very  
slow that the Fat will Stagnate, and in that  
case grow thicker, and distend the Cells & in-  
flame them, which degenerates into matter.

In Scrophulous Tumours it is not red blood that is pushed into the cells of the Membranes, but it is chiefly an obstruction in the cells where the fat used to be separated. — This Disease, as I said before, is most frequent in weak <sup>and</sup> <sub>and</sub> People.



and Girls, & such as have low Spirits, and something of a Viridity of their Humours, & in such the Circulation must be very slow —

These Scrofulous Children look full & plump in the beginning, and have a certain floridness of their Colour, and there is not one of Ten but I could tell you from his looks whether or not he was scrofulous.

When these Tumours come to a Suppuration it is bad, for then the blood comes to be tainted, so that more Tumours soon follow, because the Tumour come so slowly to a Suppuration, that always some of the humour in them is absorbed into the Blood, before they break, but nevertheless I am far from hastning the opening of such Tumours by Caustics or Incisions, for they cannot bear any Irritation by Caustics or Instruments, and from this of opening them too soon I have seen great Callous Lips brought on, and a great deal more pain & Inflammation, so that I think it better to allow it to break spontaneously

or to wait till the Skin becomes so thin as  
not to require any considerable Incision—

There is one Inconvenience when the orifice is  
too small and that is, the Curdly pieces stop the  
Vent, so that there is a necessity for making  
a small Dilatation. Sometimes when they  
break of themselves, one would be surprised that  
after some days the Orifice which was not larger  
than a Pin head, shall be pretty large, and that  
which was of a purple Colour wastes away  
and it becomes a sordid Ulcer. — These ulcers  
dont yield to the Common Balsamics, for when  
the Cause is as in Scorbutic ulcers, they cant be  
cured without Internal medicines, either by of  
Antiscorbutic Plants, or a course of mercury —  
Physicians and Surgeons err in treating the  
Scrofula by too much Evacuation, for it is not  
the same thing there as in the Scurvy, because  
the Humours are of a more thin kind, &  
can be more easily carried off by the Skin,  
and Guts, but by bleeding and purging in  
the



212. the Scrophula. — In the Scrophula the sound Humour  
is carried off, for it is not easy to expel the Scro-  
fulous humour as it is viscid, and I have  
always observed those Tumours worse after  
these Evacuations, for purgatives debilitate  
the Solids, which in this case are too weak  
already; for the Disease consists of a weakness  
of the Solids and Viscidity of the Fluids; such  
things therefore as confirm the solid parts, &  
attenuate the viscid humours are to be used,  
and Gymnastic Medicines are among the best,  
and abundance of exercise never fails to do  
service, and at the same time those Remedies  
which dissolve the viscid humours ought  
certainly to be used —

Mercury Seldom succeeds here, and it is very  
hard to raise a Salivation in Scrophulous  
Patients, for I have known a Drachm of  
Sweet mercury given at different times without  
raising a Salivation, and this happens if the  
Salivary Glands are obstructed, and even a  
gentle Salivation does not succeed, besides,  
mercury

Mercury weakens the Patient too much, for 213.  
This reason the mild salts and Vulnerary Plants,  
such as *Tupilago*, which has been reckoned  
a Specific, are the best remedies, along with  
the Antiscorbutic Juices, and these create a  
great Evacuation by urine, and the Patient  
can bear that Evacuation better than any  
other, and for the same reason it is that  
Moffat well is of service here, as it is sul-  
phureous with some proportion of salt  
of a Mineral kind, or the salt being mixed  
with the Sulphur makes a salt like the  
*Sal Polycrystum*; the water of it rarely  
hurges, besides the salt helps to attenuate  
the viscid Humours.

I don't think mineral waters are endowed to  
the medical virtues commonly ascribed to  
them, for I believe they produce their effects  
more from the quantity of water drunk, &  
a regular way of living, and exercise, than  
from the virtues of the water, but the mineral  
salt or Sulphur that is in them gives a  
gentle Stimulus to the Stomach, which makes  
them



24. them sit lighter on it, and sooner expelled, where-  
as wanting this Stimulus they would be heavy  
on the Stomach, moreover the Salt that is in  
them helps to attenuate the ~~acid~~ Humours —  
As to the Tumours it is not right to apply  
Stimulating Remedies before they break, for  
Emollients are much better. The Antients  
had a great opinion of acid applications,  
they applied Vinegar warmed, or Crude Sal  
common. with vinegar, but I think Sp. m. does  
answers better, and indeed it has sometimes  
dissolved these Tumours when very large —

The Remedies which you see I have always  
prescribed to the Patients in such cases have  
been a Poultice of Sour Sowens, which is oat  
meal dissolved in water by Fermentation,  
and boiled up to the Consistence of Jelly; this  
is a very good remedy especially with a  
little Fresh butter or Oil mixed w. it.

Sour Sowens contain an Acid with a Glucy  
Substance, which hinders it to fly off, whereby  
its effects will be very permanent. This  
Poultice

Poultice is of very great use and foreward  
its Suppuration; and even after the Suppura-  
-tion the same Poultice is of very great use  
and ought to be continued, as it resolves any  
obstruction that may be left —

Scrophulous ulcers are the aptest of any to get  
fallow Lips, whereby it is hard to cure them;  
now the constant application of a Poultice  
prevents this, and the aid of the Sower  
helps to resolve any viscid humour that may  
remain in them, this Poultice may sometimes  
be changed for a Poultice of Milk and bread,  
to which a little Castile soap may be added;  
now this method succeeds much better than if  
the ulcer was dressed regularly every day by  
a Surgeon with Detergents, Escharotics &c. at  
the same time internal Remedies ought to be  
used all along, such as strengthen the Solids  
and dilute the humours, for this Intention  
nothing answers so well as Sea water, because  
the salt contained in it dissolves the viscid  
humour, and by a Stimulus kneps up a brisk  
Circulation, which in this disease is too slow,  
and that Stimulus helps to strengthen the  
relaxed Vessels. —

J



216. I have seen the good Effect of this remedy even  
resolving Schirrus Tumours, particularly ~~from~~  
a woman who had a large Schirrus in her Breast,  
and by using sea water from the beginning or middle  
of July to the middle of August, it became as  
soft as a common Plumb. I have seen several  
Parotid glands resolved by it, it may be used  
by way of Tomentation, but its principal  
use is internally, if taken at first in too great  
quantity it vomits, but in moderate Doses  
it commonly purges, it mends the appetite  
as much as it Strengthens Stomach & Guts.  
The only Inconvenience is, that it produces im-  
=moderate Drought, but I don't think it proper  
to weaken it by diluent drinks, it is better  
to suffer a little, and against next meal it  
will probably go off. —

If the Patient has not convenience to get the  
water from the Sea, or if it does not agree with  
him, such things as keep the Belly open may  
be used, as the Vulnerary plants and Doses  
of Sal Polycrest. —

Rheumatisme

# Rheumatism

January 28<sup>th</sup>

Rachel Bradney aged twenty years, was formerly of a healthy Constitution, but since she came from the Country, has grown much fatter; About a fortnight ago she felt Violent pains in her Back and Wrist, and over all her Body, she says, when they were Violent, she used to apply Purses of warm Seeds to the parts which always ached them; She is castive and has no appetite for food, but has foulness upon her Tongue, her Head and shoulders much pained; You see plainly from the History of this woman (and that she labours under a Rheumatism, which Disease the Antients have not so accurately described as they have done others. It was not so frequent with them who lived in hot Climates, as with those who live in cold ones. —

I told you before, that there are two kinds of Rheumatism, viz. the Acute & the Chronic — This Disease is more frequent in the Autumn and Spring, or end of winter, than in any other Season of the year.

AK



218. It is in the Spring that the Acute mostly prevails. The general cause of the Disease is Cold, hence we see that it prevails most in the Northern Countries, for the cold prevents the Perspiration, but is often got by stopping an immoderate perspiration, that is to say, when a person is all in a sweat, suddenly plunging himself in cold Water, and the like, and so causing the acrid matter that should be excreted, to be retained and pushed back into the blood—

The Perspiratory vessels are Branches of the same Artery, which serve the neighbouring muscles and Membranes; so they being obstructed, the acrid matter which is unfit to enter the blood but should be excreted by the perspiratory vessels is expelled into the other Branches of the same Artery, that is among the muscles and Membranes, which is the cause of the pain— But the seat of the Disease seems rather to be in the Serous Vessels than in the red ones; for we find upon Dissection of Mead's Dying of this Distemper, that there was a great quantity of gelatinous stuff among the muscles, the acrid matter which

which should have been excreted, nature always  
endeavours to relieve her self from the Load, &  
so creates some other disease, as a fever which  
commonly is the Attendant of this Disease, and  
it is very natural it should, for where the Per-  
-spiration is obstructed, the Acid matter Irri-  
-tates and Stimulates the Vessels to Contraction.

When the Disease attacks any particular part  
it swells, and is much hardened, but it rarely goes  
into Suppuration, because the Seat of this Disease  
is in the Serous Arteries, as these have not force  
enough to break the Tumours so as to make  
them suppurate, for they have no pulse, and  
the Humours glide easily thro' them, so that  
wanting the Impetus necessary to produce  
Suppuration, they only Magnate in these parts  
and by turning Acid cause pain. This stag-  
-nation is most likely to happen in those  
parts that are farthest from the propelling  
force of the Heart —

Many different methods have been tried to  
cure this Disease, but Sydenham treated it  
first successfully, by repeated bleeding. He  
would have even bled the Patient a Dozen of times,  
but



but this method so exhausted the Patients, that they commonly fell into Chronic Distempers, or at least were a long time in recovering their Strength again, so that about the latter end of his life he altered a little the Liberal Use of the Lancet, letting blood but seldom and keeping the Patient long upon a spare Diet, as Whey for Drink and Mincuit for food, the Disease went off by this means, but had the same effects as Bleeding by causing a great Transition and decay of strength. Therefore the the modern Physicians have fallen upon a different method, that is, giving Purgatives, Emetics, and Sudorifics with moderate Blood-  
ings at proper Intervals —

I shall consider each of these, and give you my opinion concerning them —

First, as to Purgatives; It is always necessary to keep the belly open, but I should be afraid to give Sharp Purgatives, for those will make a Perulsion from the external parts to the Internal and so produce a Transition of the Pneumatic matter upon some of the Viscera by which  
means

means the Patient will surely die, so it is certain—  
 by the best practise to give such Purgatives as  
 excite a gentle Stimulus in the Primæ Viæ, and  
 make no great Revolution—

Secondly as to Emetics, they may be used safely  
 enough and with considerable Service, for as the  
 Patient commonly complains of a Load at his  
 Stomach, the Emetics will discharge these Vicious  
 Humours that may be in the Stomach—A  
 Purgative will be proper afterwards to carry off  
 what is loosed by the Vomit, because if it gets  
 leave to Magnate, it will glide gradually into  
 the blood, and so create a Viscidity—

Thirdly, as to Sudorifics, these of all Medicines  
 have the best Chance to remove this Disease, as it  
 is generally produced from a Stopt Perspiration,  
 for by Sweating, a free exit is allowed to the  
 Humours under the Skin, which being carried  
 off, the Cause of the Disease will be removed—you  
 will likewise find, that after a Sweat the pain  
 is greatly relieved, and if the pains infect any  
 part more than another, you will find it  
 very hard to make the Patient sweat. But  
 Sudorifics must be chosen of such kind as  
 answer



answer our purpose best, for there are various kinds of Sudorifics and of various natures, but we should chuse them of a Dissolving nature, and such as will easily pass by the Skin. most Salt and Aromatic produce Sweat, but that is principally by increasing the Circulation, and the Stimulus they give to the Solids, and not by diluting the humours; but we should rather in this case chuse the attenuating diluent Remedies that sweat copiously, as the Blood is Loaded with a gelatinous Substance, therefore these Sudorifics will make it pass more easily by the small Vessels, and carry it out of the Body —

Lastly, as to the bloodletting, it is certainly indicated where there is a fever, but when there is no hardness in the pulse, that Evacuation should not be used so freely. —

In short, to sum up all I have said in a few words, the properest method of treating the Patient is, after having cleared the Prime Viæ by Vomits & Purgatives, and lessened the Impetus of the Blood by V.S.

we

we should give the attenuating Sudorifics, and endeavour to keep up a gentle Sweat, which will restore the Patient to perfect health again. —  
 Now far as to the general Cure, but now as to our Particular Patient. —

She has no Symptoms of Phlegm in the Prime Vie nor any Nausea, therefore there is no Occasion for a Vomit, but as her Pulse is strong and full, I shall order her to be bled, and put her upon a Course of Attenuating medicines, as Decoctions of the attenuating Roots cum Sp. Minder. which is one of the best of medicines, as it promotes Sweat without raising a fever, and greatly dissolves the Viscid humours —

This Decoction may also operate as a Diuretic and carry off parts of the morbid matter by Urine — Evacuations, those I mean by the Kidneys and Skin seem so pretty Analogous to one another, — As the Disease begins to lessen the Urine Deposits a whitish Sediment but not so solid as it generally appears at the end of other acute diseases, This is the Lentor which was stagnating among the muscles which is not thrown off by the Skin and Kidneys —  
 I told you my indications in general, but as it



224. it is an acute Case, some different Symptoms  
may occur, which will oblige me to pursue dif-  
ferent Indications. —

Feb 2<sup>d</sup> V. S. 29<sup>th</sup>  
R<sub>y</sub>. Rad. Mardan. — Gramin. aa Zi Coqu.  
in aqu. Lib. iijss ad Lib. ij. Sub finem  
Coctionis add. Fenicul. Dult. — Glycyrrh.  
anō ʒvj. Colat. add Sp<sup>t</sup>. minder. ʒvi.  
Sal Aromat. ʒi. Cap<sup>t</sup> ʒij omni tertia  
hora — Injic. Lib. i. aqu. tepid.  
pro Clymate —

30<sup>th</sup>

Clyster operated well and there wa gentle  
moisture on her Skin — Her pains much  
easier, and pulse not full, — Blood very  
Sizy. —

Pibat P<sup>th</sup>. Mord. et Prepet. Clysmat. h. S.

31<sup>st</sup>

She continues the Decoction and easier — Got  
the Clyster, and Slept well & is rather easier. —

Give her Gutt<sup>s</sup> L. of the vin. Emet. —

February 1<sup>st</sup>  
Somuch better, Prepet the Injection —

you

You may remember at our last meeting I proposed to give this woman some medicine to attenuate the Rheumatic matter & keep up a Sweat — I therefore prescribed a Decoction which has good effect, as she perspires freely which she did not before, and this has relieved her of her pains. — Her Pulse not quick now. I have also tried a Remedy, which has not succeeded very well as yet. This is the vin. Emet. I proposed it as an Attenuant, and at the same time a gentle Sudorific. — I look upon this to be an excellent Medicine in many Cases, for if there be any foulness in the Stomach it commonly creates a Nausea, and discharges it by Vomiting, or if there be a Stime in the Intestines, it purges it off, or if there be Pleur it enters the mouths of the Lateralis and so mixes the blood, and promotes a free perspiration — I shall try it again, and acquaint you with its effects ~~effects~~. —

Antimony has always been found to be a very powerful medicine, but I will not pretend to account to you mechanically for its Effects. This Infusion can have nothing but the most



226. most subtle parts of the Mineral, for after  
the Infusion, if you weigh the Antimony,  
you'll find it how little or no weight, therefore  
it must be very Subtile and Capable of per-  
=vading thro' the smallest Vessels of the  
human Body, no wonder then if it be found  
so efficacious in resolving obstructions of  
the Smallest Vessels. —

D<sup>r</sup> Smeeth's famed powder seems to be a  
preparation of Antimony from its effects,  
for if given in a moderate Dose it sweats  
plentifully, if overdosed it vomits and pur-  
=ges. It seems to be very imipid, and to be  
nothing else but Emetic Tartar mixed with  
an absorbent powder, as Crab's Eyes, and I  
am apt to believe the Emetic Wine will have  
the same effect. — She has got two Doses  
of it without any remarkable Effect, only  
after the last she sweated more powerfully —

A 1<sup>h</sup>

Rx Rad. Petroselin. — Gramin. a  $\text{ziv}$  Coqu.  
in aqu. Tront. Lib. i. ss add Lib. i. subfinem  
Cedronis add. Rad. Glycyrrh.  $\text{ziv}$ . Tr. senz.  $\text{ziss}$   
in Colat. solv. sal Glauc.  $\text{ziv}$  — mane. part.  
vicibus — Hor urine deposited a good  
Sediment

Sediments —

227.

5<sup>th</sup>  
Appl. Emplast. Epispast. inter Scapulas.  
R. Syt. Diacod. ℥i. Sp. minder. ℥iv ℥ss.  
Cap. h. S.

Ptisan is operating well

6<sup>th</sup>

Blister rose very well — Repet. Haust.  
7<sup>th</sup>

She continues better —

This woman's Disease is decreasing gradually,  
a breathing Sweat is still kept up, & her pains  
are much abated, but as she still complained  
of a pain in her neck, I prescribed a Blister  
between her Shoulders. — She has got some  
gentle Physic to attenuate her Blood still  
further. It did not lessen the Perspiration either.

This is the safest way of treating the disease,  
and I never saw it fail, the Patient is not  
weakened by it neither —

Her Urine now Deposites a whitish  
Sediment, which is a good Sign —

Small



# Small Pox

Peter Wilson aged twenty years, about two weeks ago was seized with a Shivering, which soon after was succeeded with great heat, Thirst, and violent pains of his Head and Loins. Since last night the pains have moved upward, to his Shoulder and Sides, which at present affect his breathing. —

He likewise complains of a pain in his Throat, with difficulty of swallowing. His Tongue is white, but moist, Belly bound, Pulse quick, but not very hard, or full —

℞ Milt. Surg. & Crach. ad ʒviij et Injic. Enem. domestic. — Give him plenty of Diluent Drink with a mixture of Sp. minder. —

February 5<sup>th</sup>

His Face and Arms are covered over with various Eruptions in a considerable number. —

Complains much of a pain in his Throat & apply Cotton to it.

℞ Sal Milt. gr. XV. (ass<sup>d</sup>) Dos omni quatuor hora.

Continue the mixture and give him  
Barley

Barley water and water Lynde with Figs 229.  
boiled in them by turns. Respect. Enem - Apple  
Impl, Epispast, inter Scapulas. h. S.

6<sup>th</sup>

As his Pulse was pretty full last night, he was  
bled to  $\zeta$ vi. — To day his Eruptions are  
some what larger, but entirely of the confluent  
kind — Continue diluent Drink & Sal Nitre

Ry aqu. Puleg.  $\zeta$ ij sp. minder.  $\zeta$ iii. Tinct. Foci  $\zeta$ iii  
Theriac.  $\zeta$ i. Rad Alth.  $\zeta$ iss ~~the~~ Cap. Lochl. i.  
omni Bihorio.

Ry Cort. Peruv.  $\zeta$ i. Rad Alth.  $\zeta$ iv. Coqu. tres  
horas in q. s. aqu. Font. add  $\zeta$ x. add.  
Glycerith  $\zeta$ ss. Syr. Alth.  $\zeta$ ss —

His pulse low and Eruptions do not advance,  
and having a pain in his Throat, a Blister was  
applied last night, which runs copiously —  
17<sup>th</sup>

Pulse better to day — Pustules a little more  
prominent.

This man was seized with a fever three days  
before he came in here, when he came his pulse  
was quick, whereupon he was bled, and got  
a blister. His blood did not seem to be in-  
flammatory. There was a solid Coagulum,  
and 69



230. and a small proportion of Serum, but this might be owing to its slow running out of the Vein, for when it does that, you will not see the Bellule on the Top. —

I ordered him a Mixture, with Sp<sup>t</sup>. Minder. to attenuate and resolve the Lenter in his blood, & keep up a gentle perspiration — On the 4<sup>th</sup> Day in the evening the Small Pox appeared on his face, tho' we could hardly have expected the Small Pox to be this man's disease, as they were so long in appearing, for it was the 5<sup>th</sup> day from the fever —

The confluent Small Pox commonly come out on the 2<sup>d</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup> Day —

Tho' I have a very bad Opinion of this man's Pox, yet I am glad this man's face has cast up, as you have already seen the distinct kind, & so will now have an Opportunity of seeing the confluent. —

This indeed is a very different kind from White's, for his came out distinctly in little pustules, but here they come all like a Rush, or Erysipelas, so that they cannot be numbered. —

after

After the Eruption he was a good deal easier, 231.  
and got a Clyster on the fourth day. In the  
evening he was blooded, but before  $\frac{2}{3}$  vi were  
taken, his pulse fell, which obliged to stop —  
on the fifth his pustules increased gradually,  
but at night his Head was much affected, his  
pulse low and the pustules began to fall;  
the Angina was so much increased that he  
could not swallow any Drink. as these were  
very urgent Symptoms I ordered a Plaster  
for Shoulders, with several Intentions, viz.  
To raise his Pulse, To relieve his head & To  
make a Revolution from his Throat, and  
likewise a revolution of matter from his Skin,  
as the Plaster raises a Stimulus & Inflammation  
upon the external parts, which commonly  
relieves the Internal —

His pulse is a great deal better today, the  
pustules more prominent, but still advance  
slowly, therefore it will be better to assist  
nature in propelling the matter, which  
I have endeavoured to do by prescribing  
a Cordial mixture, of which he got <sup>some</sup> spoonfuls,  
which seem to have made him more lively  
than he was —

There



232. There is always a very bad Prognosis to be drawn when the Pox run together in Clusters and Cohere closely, likewise when the Skin is much inflamed and swelled, upon the Face especially, as it is the Case with our Patient.

There is one good Symptom in his Case viz: That tho' his face has begun to swell very soon, there is no appearance of a Salivation. In the Confluent Pox there is for the most part a Salivation from the 2<sup>d</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> day, when the Pox begin to fall, therefore this is a bad Symptom of the rigidity of the Salivary Glands and thickness of the Mucous, which hinder it from passing that way —

The Size of the Pustules is always to be observed, for the smaller they are the greater is the danger, and the bigger, the Patient is in the less hazard — Great pustules denote a lowness of the vessels, which makes them more easily distended, whereas on the contrary small ones denote a great rigidity in the Skin, by which the matter is hindered from coming that way, and

and therefore remains in the Blood, & attacks 233.  
some Internal parts as the Fauces. This matter  
then not getting an Exit must destroy the  
internal parts —

There will be a great Absorption of matter  
into the Skin, when the Box come to the height,  
and we can scarce expect a good Suppuration  
here, but a thin Ichor rather than good pus.  
That Acid matter therefore being absorbed into  
the Blood would create a fever of a far more  
dangerous kind than the Resorption of good  
Pus would have done, by which means a  
great number of Phenomena will be pro-  
duced, which when they arise, I shall speak  
to you about —

7<sup>th</sup>

This Throat is easier to day. He got some rest  
last night and did not rove any. Passes his  
urine well enough — Give him the Decoction  
of Mark, and mixture every five hours —  
His Throat is a little better, but there is no  
appearance of a Salivation; he sleeps  
little, and complains of an oppression at his  
Breast. The Maturation advances —

I told  
2



23A. I told you before that this man's Pox were of a very bad kind. As the Inflation did not advance yesterday I ordered him a Decoction of the Cortex to forward the Suppuration, for this remedy converts the thin Lymph into a fine <sup>white</sup> Pus. He began yesterday to get the Decoction of it, as it is easily Digested; the Pustules were increased considerably upon this, and are going into as good a Suppuration as can be expected —

There is no Salvation as yet to relieve his Throat as I would have wished. His Breathing is pretty free, and his Urine crude, which often happens in the confluent kind. He has not got a Spleter these several nights, which might prevent a Suppuration by drawing the Humours that way. —

There is another Symptom, which is as it were the Pathognomic Sign of the <sup>Confluent</sup> Small Pox, and that is, his fever has kept up all along, and is always quicker when the Suppuration advances. I shall do nothing to lessen it, as a fever is more or less necessary for the maturation of the pustules. In a Day

over  
J

or two his Disease will be at the height upon 235  
the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> day, when very possibly we may  
have bad Symptoms. —

9<sup>th</sup>  
He Sleeps none. — R<sup>y</sup> Sept: Diacond. Sp: min<sup>us</sup>.  
aa ʒi ℥ss. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Demidium h. S. et reli-  
-quum tres horas post si Somnus non audit.  
10<sup>th</sup>

His pains very uneasy today, his Bow flatulency, &  
he has had no passage of his Belly these three days.  
Give the Enema tepidum. h. S. et appl. Emplastr  
Epispast. humeris internis — Give him plenty of  
diluent drink and a Paregor. Maust. h. S. —  
11<sup>th</sup>

He got twice passage by the Glyster — Intermit  
the Bark — Continue the mixture.

His man<sup>y</sup> Bow are come to as good a Suppura-  
tion as can be expected of their kind. — The  
Indication now to promote the Suppuration,  
for which Cause he has been using the Bark  
which I caused him to omit this day, as the  
Suppuration is come on as fast as could  
expect —

Yesterday was the 10<sup>th</sup> day since they struck  
out



236. out, but the purulent fever does not come on so regularly in the Confluent as in the distinct kind, for they suppurate but slowly, however their Suppuration was helped by the Mark, but as his face is turned flatter and blacker, I ordered a Stia to be opened by Blisters on his Arms, for I wanted the drain to be as near the part as possible. There is now a great number stuck out on his Fauces, so that his Throat is considerably relieved —

While the Suppuration was advancing I gave no Clyster for fear of a Looseness, and bringing the matter downwards from the Skin, but as his Bow seemed to day to be upon the turn, I ordered a Clyster; his pulse is a good deal better, for it is full and free, which is a good sign, and I hope will continue, as he perhaps will need bleeding when the putrid fever comes on —

I can as yet make no absolute Prognosis, till I see where the Morbid matter settles, which will be before our next meeting upon the very first appearance of any Symptom I design to give a purgative, but the Bow are not fallen enough

For

for that, I shall continue every day to give  
Emollient Glysters. His Urine has been  
crude since the beginning, which is no good  
sign, but I shall continue to give nitre to carry  
off the matter by the Urinary passages, as much  
as possible. As he had no Salivation, it is  
necessary to keep all the Emunctories open,  
as the matter has not passed the natural  
way. His face is not much fallen, but his  
hands are not begun to swell, which they  
ought to do when the Box fall, otherwise  
there will be a Transition of the morbid  
matter from the External to the Internal  
parts. —

12<sup>th</sup>

His Box are crusting, and his Breathing is  
a little difficult to day.

Ry Rad. Gramin.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. — Fœnicul.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij  
Fruct. Samarind.  $\mathfrak{z}$ i. Coqu. ea aqu. font.  
Lib. ij add Lib. i. ss. Subfinem Coctionis  
add. Fol. Senn.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Rad. Glycyrrh.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij in  
Colat. servid. Solv. Sal. Glaub.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij Mann.  $\mathfrak{z}$ vi  
Caps.  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv omni trihor. donec alvus solvat.

13<sup>th</sup>

The Puslules blacken fast, and his breathing is much  
oppressed



238. oppressed, with some degree of Anxiety, & Spits  
up some vivid stuff, Pulse pretty full but quick  
Fr<sup>t</sup> S. S. add  $\zeta$  viii vel  $\zeta$  x.

If difficulty of breathing continues, apply a  
blister to each thigh. Dip a sponge in Vinegar  
and water, and hold it to his mouth.

Ry Aqu. Font- Sp<sup>t</sup> milder,  $\bar{a}$   $\zeta$ ij. Acet Sulf<sup>t</sup>  $\zeta$ i  
Syr. de Alth.  $\zeta$ iss. M. Cap<sup>t</sup> Coch. s. omni  
tertia hora. — Give him warm Drink  
and a saffron Tea sweetned with Liquorice —  
The purgative operated five times.

18<sup>th</sup>  
He Died this morning — His Death needs  
be no surpris to you, as his disease was of a  
bad nature. The worst symptom about him was  
his urine, which was crude & pale thro all the  
course of the Disease. —

On the 12<sup>th</sup> as the suppuration was compleated I  
intermitted the Bath, as I expected a Peripneumony,  
for which the Bath is bad —

On the 13<sup>th</sup> in the morning his Breathing was  
not so free, but his pulse frequent. He had no salivation  
which

which he ought to have had thro' the Disease  
 The best thing I saw about him, was that his face  
 did not fall much, altho' the Pox were very dry.  
 As there was then a great description of the matter,  
 I shew'd to open a vent for carrying it off, for which  
 reason I gave him a laxative Pilsan, by which he  
 was much relieved, but the day happening to be  
 windy, a great quantity of Soot fell down the  
 Chimney, and filled almost the whole room,  
 which was a great loss to him, as the Air ought  
 to have been quite free; This too oblig'd the Door  
 to be kept quite open, whereby he catch'd cold,  
 accordingly next morning I found him much worse.—  
 As it was necessary to keep the Drain as much  
 open as possible, I order'd him a Glyster, & Blister  
 to his legs. He was not then delirious.—As his  
 Pulse was hard I caus'd him to be bled. but  
 3vi were not taken away when his pulse sunk.  
 Bleeding is very ~~meneficial~~ *beneficial* when Pus is re-  
 sorbed and the putrid Fever comes on, which  
 came upon him in the Evening, and ended with a  
 Phrenitis which continued till his Death—  
 I could not get his Body Opened.

Fever



## Fever

February 5<sup>th</sup>

Anne Clark aged about twenty years, has been for this fortnight past very bad of a Fever, which was occasioned by her being often exposed to Cold. — She can at present give no Account of herself, but it appears she was first attacked with a fever, Headach, and Pain in her Neck, attended with violent Drought, and pain in her Legs, and Thighs, but soon went off, and about eight days from the beginning of the Fever, she was seized with a Looseness which still continues; she has sometimes been Comatous, and sometimes Delirious, and when she Sleeps, she often speaks thro' it. Sometimes she purges blood tho' not at present — most of the above Symptoms continue at present — she has a quick but low pulse — Her Tongue is dry and parched, and she is very deaf.

6<sup>th</sup>

Ry Theriac. ℥r. Xii. Castor. ℥r. Viii. Campher. gr. iij  
 Syr. Sacch. q. s. ut fuet Polus Cap. i. omni scata  
 hora, donec mador Luis prorumpat.

Ry Sp. minder. — aqu. Puleg. ad ℥iij Perion. Camph. ℥i.  
 Syr. alth. ℥ifs. Cap. Lock. ij omni lihor. — apply

apply Sinapisms to her Soles —

This Girl seems to be in a dying condition; she has been ill this fortnight past, but can give none, or but a very indistinct account of herself. — One of her most urgent Symptoms is the Coma and Delirium. This last seems to proceed from an Inflammation of the Brain, and the Coma from too great a distension of the Vessels of the Brain compressing its medullary Substance —

The first natural Indication then will be to relieve the Head, and that by Evacuations. As her Pulse is very low we cannot bleed her, and we cannot purge, as she already has a Diarrhoea which is far from being critical.

• As she had got two Vomits before she came here, I should not have expected the Continuance of her Diarrhoea, because generally it is owing to the Bile regurgitating into the Stomach, and there Magnalizing and becoming acrid it stimulates the Intestines. If after these Vomits she had got a Dose of Tinct. Rhai to cleanse the Intestines, the Diarrhoea probably would have gone off; If we could make a Derivation into the Skin here it might be



42. be of great service, especially in stopping  
the Diarrhoea, as we see there is always  
a great Sympathy between the Skin &  
Gutts: If Perspiration be increased it may  
serve to abate Cough, as she does not seem  
to have any matter to spit up, but only  
an Acid humour irritating the Larynx.

The same Remedies that serve to promote  
Perspiration will likewise raise the pulse,  
for we see people seldom can sweat with a  
weak pulse. Her Skin hitherto has been  
quite dry, I shall order her to have Blisters  
applied to her Arms, as they make a Re-  
-pulsion from the Larynx and abate her  
Cough, and at the same time raise her pulse  
and attenuate the humours which will  
better dispose her to sweat, as that Evacuation  
is commonly hindered either from Spasms in  
the cutaneous vessels, or from a thickness of  
the blood, and sometimes from both these Causes.  
We know from experience that Blisters at-  
-tenuate the Blood. —

We see from different Authors that Cathartics  
were known to the Antients, but they did not  
use

use them Externally till about 200 years ago, 243.  
when the Plague broke out in Naples; they  
took the hint from observing the Buboes which  
struck out upon the Patients body relieved  
him gradually by bringing a greater flow  
of humours outwards; This was afterwards  
daily confirmed in practice, Sometimes a  
sweat will break out after a Blister,  
upon the pulse being raised. If this does it  
not sufficiently I have ordered a Molue  
to be taken frequently, and a mixture with  
the Sp. minder. and in the Molue there is  
Theriac. —

No Remedy is apter to produce perspira-  
tion than Opium given in small Doses  
as in the Theriac. My chief reason for giving  
it is because the Opium is absolutely neces-  
sary to stop the Diarrhoea; as we can never  
expect a sweat so long as that continues.  
7<sup>th</sup>

Give her some Wine and continue the mixture  
If she grows low apply Sinapisms to her Soles,  
and give her the Decoct. alb. for her common drink.  
She makes but very little water.

8<sup>th</sup> She



She is rather better to day, and has made  
 more water, She has purged very little, and  
 Slept well last night, Continue her medicines.  
 I endeavoured to make a Perulsion to the  
 Skin by attenuating medicines and Plasters,  
 but as she had a Scantiness of urine, these were  
 contraindicated, Her Urine is very crude & has  
 no Sediment. The dryness of her Skin and  
 Scantiness of Urine show that her Blood  
 is very viscid, and not able to penetrate  
 thro' any of these Vessels. Her pulse being  
 very low I was obliged to raise it by giving  
 her Wine and Molasses with Sal Suen.  
 These have had the desired effects, have  
 raised her pulse, and made it more distinct,  
 tho' it is still very much oppressed. —  
 I ordered Sinepisms to be put to her toes to  
 make a Perulsion, she continues the use of  
 the mixture and Molus, but this last I shall  
 omit and give her the Decoct. Serpent. instead  
 of it, which will answer the same intention. —  
 M

9<sup>th</sup>

She Vomited the Decoction and mixture  
 Injic. Enem. ex aqu. tepid. Lib. i. vesper  
 Continue the Spirits in her Drink —  
 ℞. aqu. menth. ℥iv. Theriac. ℥i. nitr.  
 Libiat. ℥ij. Sp. Sal Ammon. ℥lxxx. Tinct  
 Croci ℥ij. Syrr. Sack. ℥i ℞. Cap. Loch. ij  
 omni 5<sup>th</sup> hora.

13<sup>th</sup>

Her Tongue is not so rough as usual, her  
 Skin is softer than before, and she makes  
 a considerable quantity of water, continue  
 her medicines

She got passage of her Belly yesterday —

11<sup>th</sup>

Her Urine is crude to day, and got no passage  
 of her Belly since the 9<sup>th</sup>. Give her a warm Clyster  
 immediately, (continue the Wine). She sweats  
 a little to day. Her head was greatly affected  
 when she came in here, & she likewise had  
 a Symptomatic Diarrhoea. I chose to  
 determine the morbid matter to the Skin  
 that being the most proper outlet for it  
 with that Intention I prescribed a mixture  
 with Theriac and Sp. minder. She never had a  
 Sweat



246. Sweat to this day, and her Tongue is moist.  
When the Head is affected, it is necessary that  
the lower as well ~~as~~ as the upper parts  
sweat, else little advantage will be reaped.  
She is rather a little comatous today altho.  
She sweated a good deal, has had no passage  
of her Belly these several days past, which is  
a bad Symptom always in a Fever. When  
I first practised medicine, I was very keen  
in observing the Critical days, in acute  
Diseases, but after all my Attention, I was  
for the most part always disappointed, so  
that I have not observed them of late so con-  
stantly as I used to do. Hippocrates first  
established the Doctrine of Critical days,  
but the reason why people imagined those  
days to be so exact in his time were 1<sup>st</sup>  
They perhaps more exactly observed the  
course of the Disease, & on there committed  
the Fever entirely to itself and never dis-  
turbed nature, so that the Disease kept  
always

always the same Type, but now you are 247.  
never called but there is something done which  
may alter the Type of the Disease, and so  
make it terminate either sooner or later  
than if it were left to itself; — All Evacua-  
tions must weaken the power of Nature &  
so protract the Disease. The Grecians too  
perhaps lived in a more simple manner  
than we now do, so their Constitutions would  
be more uniform, the Tenor of ours is much  
more uncertain, and the Air in any Medi-  
terranean Country is much more uniform  
than in any Island. But the principal  
reason is, that the Fever is not committed  
to itself, and so does not run out its course.  
If we were to give credit to the Doctrine of critical  
days, we should have a crisis to morrow, as  
upon the 9<sup>th</sup>. — She had some critical symptoms,  
it being the 11<sup>th</sup> from the beginning of the  
Fever, for the Antients always observed, that  
if upon the 11<sup>th</sup> there were critical symptoms  
upon the 1<sup>st</sup> day thereafter there should be  
a Crisis. — At present there is no new Indication,  
her water is clear, which will make me presage  
her Head will be affected, therefore I should make  
a



258. a Perulsion from the Head, by applying  
Sinapismes; Her pulse is not very weak, &  
her Skin is a good deal moister to day. I  
do not expect a great sweat but a gentle  
one which is the best, for it rarely happens  
that a Patient is relieved from a fever by one  
Sweat, for it is often interrupted, and then  
Terrible Symptoms follow, therefore a Slow, but  
long protracted Sweat is better. — Since  
the 9<sup>th</sup> the Diarrhoea has been gradually stop'd,  
for it is dangerous to stop it suddenly. — As  
she could not take the Pules nor Decoction, I  
prescribed a mixture to answer the same  
purpose.

The Diarrhoea is rather too much stop'd which may in-  
crease the Coma, therefore I chus'd to open her Belly  
again by Clyster, this would not debilitate  
as a purgative would do, but rather help to  
dilute the blood.

12<sup>th</sup>

She had three stools last night, and to day she has  
had a considerable degree of Stupor, with Anxiety  
about the Precordia, if these Symptoms continue,  
apply

apply Blisters to her Ankles provided the 2<sup>nd</sup> Symp.  
Sinapismo do not relieve her some wine &  
Sassafras Tea to Drink. —

13<sup>th</sup>

She still passes her Urine in small quantity  
which is limpid, Sleeps a great deal, but is not  
relieved by it, but has a considerable degree  
of Stupor, and is between hands insensible,  
She frequently sweats about the Head & Breasts,  
but the moisture seldom extends any further,  
Pulse low and small, apply the Sinapismo  
to her Soles immediately. —

R. Cast. Lys. Viii Camphor. Lys. V. Symp. Sacch. q. sub  
ft. Mol. quem capiat omni 4<sup>ta</sup> vel 5<sup>ta</sup> hora.

Continue Sassafras Tea —

14<sup>th</sup>

The Stupor, Insensibility &c increased, so that  
the Blisters were applied to her Ankles, to day  
these Symptoms were a little abated & pulse full,  
Stool regular, Skin dry, Cough pretty dry &  
frequent.

Repet. Symp. minder. omit the Molus, and  
give her a little wine frequently —

15<sup>th</sup>



15<sup>th</sup>:

There is very little change of her symptoms, to day only her pulse is better. contin. *Sp. mindor.* - Her fever still continues with very little variation her pulse turned weak on the 13<sup>th</sup>. so I prescribed *Molues* of *Campst.* upon this her pulse arose and she got more moisture on her skin, but her Urine is considerably Crude, she got a considerable quantity of *Sp. mindor.* her Loosenes returning threw her back when she seemed to be in a good way, and sunk her Pulse immediately, then her Delirium and Coma returned. I have endeavoured to support her pulse by the *Molues*, but these I was afraid to use too liberally, as they might increase the Coma. As none of the medicines have hitherto been able to sweat her, I would have chused to have given her the *vin. Benedict*, but was afraid of the *Diarrhoea*.

16<sup>th</sup>:

Give her plenty of warm Drink to encourage the sweat, and *Sp. mindor.* if her pulse fall, apply compound *Sinapiamo* to her Soles.

17<sup>th</sup>:

17<sup>th</sup>

251.

She continues as yesterday, had two loose Stools since last night, and has a gentle moisture on her skin. Continue her mixture and apply the Compound Sinapisms if her pulse falls.

18<sup>th</sup>

All her Complaints easier pulse more full & equal, If the purging increase repeat the Boluses of Theriac & Campher.

19<sup>th</sup>

She turned low last night, and had the Bolus repeated every 6<sup>th</sup> Hour, but her legs are once warm without any moisture, If she turns low after sweating give her a little wine.

20<sup>th</sup>

She has turned easier since yesterday, and has still a gentle sweat upon her, she purged thrice since yesterday, pulse pretty regular. apply Cataplasms and the Bolus w<sup>th</sup> Theriac.

22<sup>d</sup>

She has taken four of the Boluses since last night, and her pulse just now is pretty regular, give her a Spoonful of wine frequently.

23<sup>d</sup>

All her complaints easier, and her Urine drops a copious catarrhus Sediment —

24<sup>th</sup>



252.

24<sup>th</sup>

Continues a great deal easier, and Sleeps a great deal her tongue is foul, and has an inclination to vomit —

R/ Tinct. Specular. ʒi

25<sup>th</sup>

The Vomit operated gently and brought up a great quantity of viscid Stuff. Preps. the mixture. u. a. ex aqu. menth. & Thiaia Cap. Josh. & Statim, had several loose Stools since last night —

26<sup>th</sup>

Purged none since last night. Give her iome frequently.

28<sup>th</sup>

Has a Cough and Headack and other Complaints easier, Give her at night L. L. ʒi<sup>ss</sup> XXV with Spl. minder..

March 3<sup>d</sup>

Give her a little Broath for dinner, has no Complaints now, but is weak & Sleeps much

1<sup>th</sup>

She has been costive for these four days.  
Injue Enem. ex aqu. tepid. h. S. —

this

This girls fever is now gradually declining.<sup>253.</sup>  
The Stupor, Delirium, and Diarrhoea are  
gone. She was put into a warm Room which  
has contributed greatly to a cure, for in all  
acute Diseases when the Air is warm, the  
pulse beats fuller — She has got no new  
Remedies.

5<sup>th</sup>

Has a Cough & pain in the Breasts.

Ry Sp. mind. ℥iv. aqu. menth. — Aromat. a ℥i. Syt.  
Diacod. ℥i ss. Sp. Sal aromat ℥<sup>ss</sup> XL. Cap. Coch. ij omni  
5<sup>ta</sup> hora.

7<sup>th</sup>

She refuses the mixture, Give her Coffee with a  
good deal of Milk for her ordinary drink and  
some Liquorice to chew.

9<sup>th</sup>

Continue the Coffee. Cough rather easier —

10<sup>th</sup>

She has several Tumours on her neck, some  
of which are suppurate and discharge plenti-  
fully, there is one forming on the Axilla, which  
is very painful but is not yet suppurate —  
appears,



25<sup>d</sup>. apply some Emollient Cataplasms to it. The  
fever is quite gone. —

This girls Diarrhoea continued thro' the most  
part of her fever, tho' she desired to stop it  
by Mucilages and at last stop'd it by the  
use of Sudorifics — She has a great number  
of critical Suppurations about her neck &  
breast, and one in the left axilla, the glands  
of which are swelled — ordered a Poultice —  
This is what is called a Metastasis of the  
morbid matter, this often happens in high  
but seldom in slow Fevers. Hippocrates says,  
that when the Febrile matter falls upon any  
part and is repelled thence, 'tis always a  
morbid symptom, for it shows the parti-  
=cular part which nature designed to have  
fallen upon it will fall upon the Brain  
or some other of the vicerew.

17<sup>th</sup>  
The Tumour is broke. Continue the Poultice

24<sup>th</sup>  
The former Tumours are healing, but there is  
another one forming — apply a Poultice  
29<sup>th</sup>

The Tumor is like to go back. R<sup>y</sup> Decoct. Tamar.  
cum 3<sup>ss</sup> Senna. This Girl has had several Cri-  
tical Abscesses which I endeavoured to bring  
forward, but gave her no Internal med<sup>y</sup> as every  
thing that retards the force of nature prevents Infla-  
-mation. As there is one like to go back I  
ordered her a Dose of Physic, lest the matter  
being absorbed fall upon some of the inter-  
-nal Viscera and cause a Schirrus there —

## Jaundice

February 3<sup>d</sup>

Isabel Favier aged twenty years used to  
a Sedentary life, about a month ago began to be  
sensible of a lassitude over her body, and greater  
than usual inclination to Sleep, which Symp-  
-toms were soon followed with a bitter taste  
in her mouth, Nausea, loss of Appetite, Sour  
Belchings, Swelling of her Stomach, difficulty  
of Breathing, dry Gripes in her Belly, all  
the above Complaints continue, and her  
whole Skin is tinged with a yellow colour,



256. observable in the Tunica albuginea of her Eyes.  
has been cosine for some time past, and Faces  
are of a white Colour

R<sup>x</sup> Rad. Petrosel. — Alth. a ʒiij Fol. Senn. ʒiij  
Sal. Glaub. ʒiij Coqu. ea. aqu. font. Lib. i Rad  
Lib. i. et Colat. add. Syt. Rovar. ʒi — Cap. manne

<sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup>  
Phlegm not Operating R<sup>x</sup> Sal. Glaub. ʒi Cap.  
Statim. Tinct. Ipecacuan. ʒx Cap. crasmanne

<sup>5<sup>th</sup></sup>  
The Vomit operated pretty well.

<sup>6<sup>th</sup></sup>  
R<sup>x</sup> Tinct. Sac. ʒi. Cap. h. s. Prep. Piss. purg.  
crasmanne. — R<sup>x</sup> Gum asf. Trid. —  
ammon. a ʒij solv. in aqu. Puleg. ʒvi  
cui add. Sp. mindor. ʒij. Syt. Sacch. ʒi.  
R<sup>x</sup> Cap. Coch. ij bis de die, & dissip her —

This Girl contracted this disease by sitting  
at a Lent, and it is pretty plain from her symp-  
toms the labour under the jaundice —

This Disease is a kind of Bilious Cachexy,  
in the blood, which by the Bile being absorbed  
into

into the Blood, or regurgitating into it. This Disease happens when that of the Gall Bladder is absorbed into the Blood from an Inflammation of the Liver or Schirrhus of it, which is reckoned the worst kind of Jaundice, when either the Common or Cystic Duct is obstructed by Slime the disease is ready to be produced and a Calculus generated, sometimes there is a Stone in the Bladder which going into the Duct will obstruct it, but the Disease will be much worse if there be an obstruction in the Common Duct, as the Ducts are composed of several different Membranes, if these be Spasmodically contracted, they will so much straiten the Canal, that nothing can flow thro' it, this very often happens in Hysterical people, but as these Spasms are not very permanent they are easily carried off. Another cause of this Disease may be too much mucus collected in the Ducts, There are a great number of Mucaginous Glands in these Ducts, which secrete a Liquor for lubricating the



258. the passage this Secretion in *Pedentary* <sup>purge</sup>  
is augmented, and thickning here it obstructs  
the *Pile*, which regurgitating creates the  
Disease, This is the most simple way by  
which the disease is produced, and that I  
take to cure the case with our Patients, and  
it is very easily removed.

I have ordered her but few Remedies. She  
got a purging *Ptisan* to attenuate the mucus,  
and then a *Vomit* to shake off all this  
mucus into the Guts. She was immediately  
better upon the *Vomit*; the *Ptisan* was  
repeated, and she was restored to perfect  
health.

## Ague

Alexander Brown aged about thirty  
years, formerly of a healthy Constitution,  
but six Months ago being in a low swampy  
Country abounding with Lakes, was seized  
with an Ague which followed a continual Fever,  
it

it appeared in the form of a Quotidian, and after lasting six weeks it was stopped by the Mark; it staid away about three weeks, during which time he grew very weak, & his Belly swelled, the Ague returned again, but not so severe as formerly but as regular, the Ague continued about other three weeks, during which time the Ague went away, after this his belly swelled, the Ague returned and his Belly fell, since which it has continued every day, but not so severe as formerly nor so regular, for it sometimes Intermits; his appetite is good and Belly loose, he has at present a swelling in his Left Hypochond. and sometimes vomits when the fit comes on, the Cold fit lasts about an hour and an half, and the hot fit for 4 or 5 hours, has a great Headach when the Fit is over which lasts for 2 or 3 hours.

R<sup>x</sup> Tinct. Sac. Zi. Cap<sup>t</sup> h. S. Give him plenty of diluent drink. —

From the history of this mans Disease we find,



260. find, that being lodged in Marshy places about the beginning of Sept<sup>r</sup> he was seized with an Aque which Attackt him after a continued fever, This is the way that most Autumnal Aques begin, and afterwards there is is a Remission. The Aques which Appear most in the Autumn are Quotidian and Quartana, rarely Tertiana. Sydenham say there most Commonly attack people in the Spring. The Quartana & Quotidian are the most obstinate.

The Mark stopped this man's Aque but not effectually, for his belly swelled, and there seems to be a Colic of the Humours about the abdominal Viscera which the aque could gradually expell, But if the Mark be given too soon it will confirm this—

I shall try to bring back this aque again to a regular Type, by repeated Doses of gentle purgatives, & Emetics. I shall always endeavour to keep up the aque, till these Glandular Swellings are resolved.

A Fever is a principal Instrument in removing all these Chronic Diseases, therefore when any Patient has before laboured under  
and

an Ague, I endeavour to restore it. — When 261.  
the fit comes, there is always a Severe and  
acute Fever, by which means the blood is  
Violently pushed into the Vessels, and the  
Vessels react with Violence upon the blood,  
so that the whole blood is melted down and  
these obstructions are resolved. It is principal-  
ly the red part of the blood that is melted  
down by the Disease, hence people are so  
pale after this disease, hence too long  
continued Agues degenerate into Dropsies. —  
This autumnal Ague of his will gradually  
go off, as the warm weather comes on, without  
any Remedies, which is an observation of  
of Sydenham. I shall only endeavour to  
make it more Regular, and the warm  
weather may probably turn it into a tertian,  
during the Fit I design to give him Sapon-  
aceous diluent Med. The Decoct. of Dens  
Leonis is as good a thing as I know,  
for it dissolves and dilutes, the blood, & at  
the same time resolves the Humours. —

Wash. Stomach



# Weak Stomach

Alexander Hunter aged 42 years formerly of a Healthy Constitution, had a Fever in the year 1750, and has never been well since, some time after it he was obliged to work very hard and to lie in a cold house, but he observed he was always best when he wrought pretty hard; he says a pain strikes him in the breast, like a Ball, and he sometimes belches wind, which relieves him, he is often troubled with Vomiting, after which he is considerably better, he is likewise subject to Heart burn. This disease in his Stomach returns every night about 12, then goes off and returns at 4 in the morning, at which time he is very low spirited.

This is a disease very common in this Country, it is not only very dangerous, but at the same time very tedious, and not soon cured. This man has it in a very violent degree. This pain is not so acute as it is uneasy, accompanied with a disagreeable & distension. It does not arise from any Inflammation.

Inflammation, for there is no pain and his  
 Pulse is always the lower the greater the pain.  
 I have had great Experience of this Disease.  
 Wind is the Cause of it, by distending the  
 Stomach. There is a great quantity of Air  
 goes into the Stomach with our Food, but  
 in a strong Man it is soon Expelled upwards  
 or downwards, Some of it perhaps is ab-  
 sorbed into the blood and mixed with it in  
 these persons who have Air in their Stomachs  
 there must be some cause to detain it there  
 No Cause is more prevalent than Spasms,  
 as they soon come and go. If then a weak-  
 ly person has the two Orifices of his  
 Stomach Constricted by Spasms, the air  
 within rarifies and Expands itself, so it  
 stretches the Membrane of the Stomach which  
 causes pain. This most frequently hap-  
 pens to people who have weak Stomachs  
 from any great Evacuation &c. or  
 whatever weakens the Body, for the  
 Stomach not having force enough to  
 digest the Aliments taken down, they  
 remain on the Stomach and either ferment  
 or putrify. — All our Aliments contain  
 air



264. Air, when these Compages are dissolved, it  
Recovers the Elasticity, then there are two  
kinds of Air here but both the kinds  
would escape unless they were detained by  
Spasms which hinder its Expulsion.  
The Ball in his Throat is occasioned by  
the Spasm of the Superior Orifice being  
relaxed, the Air rushes up into the Oesophagus,  
but if the muscles of the Oesophagus be  
in a Spasmodic State it is confined  
here and gives the imagination of a  
Ball in the Throat, the over distended  
Oesophagus pressing upon the Aspera  
Arteria which is membranous, occasions  
a great difficulty of breathing, but the  
Spasms being loosened, and the Air  
getting out they are relieved both from  
the uneasy sensation of a Ball & dif-  
ficulty of breathing. The Heart Burn  
is owing to the humour of the Oesophagus  
running out occasioned by the contractions  
of the Membranes here —

Shep

The Principal Indications here, are to  
 Strengthen the Primes Vix by gentle Vomits  
 and to Expell the Acid matter of his former  
 Aliments, and then I shall give Corroborating  
 med: as Tinct. Sacr. Nervous Med: and  
 such as prevent the Guts from going into  
 Spasms, the Air taken down will easily pass  
 off again: for this purpose Aromatic Sti-  
 mulating Med: & Opium are very good  
 but all these are only palliative for the  
 disease is commonly cured by long continued  
 Exercise to strengthen the Stomach and  
 Intestines. This man does not labour  
 under the melancholia or Bilis Atrea but  
 only a Weakness in his Stomach & Guts  
 Riding is the best Exercise, and it doth in  
 a manner supply the Peristaltic motion  
 of the Intestines - As a long course of  
 Exercise can only cure him, I shall not  
 prescribe many Med: only a few Strength-  
 -ners from time to time

There is one bad thing about this disease  
 that when it has crept upon a Constitution  
 tho' it be removed, it is apt to recur upon  
 every Accident, & whenever the Patient



266. is seized with another Disease, it will  
surely return (and continue along w<sup>th</sup> it.

## Lachexy

Eliz. Anderson aged 30 years, formerly  
of a healthy Constitution, about four months  
ago, when Menstruating, was exposed to  
cold, upon which her legs turned Oedematous  
especially at night, since that time she has  
never Menstruated but once, and they  
then continued only a few hours, at pre-  
sent all her Body is Oedematous, she is  
not sensible of any swelling of her belly,  
but says, she passed less urine within  
these 8 days, than usual. She has a Cough  
and expectorates tough gross Phlegm.  
She is frequently subject to Flatulencies  
& Globus Hystericus, her Appetite  
very good, Belly regular and her  
Pulse low.

Feb. 26.<sup>th</sup> Complains of Nausea, Indi-  
gestion and an Inclination to vomit

App<sup>ts</sup>

Appl. Region. Ventric. Impl. Stomach. N. 267.  
Nut. — Month.

R. Aq. Month.  $\mathfrak{z}iv$ , — Aromat.  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ ,  
Theriac  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ , Tinct. Castor — Proc.  $\mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{z}i$   
Spt. Salin. Aromat.  $\mathfrak{z}iss$ , Spt. Alth.  $\mathfrak{z}i$ ,  
℞ Cap. Coch. i, omni. 4<sup>ta</sup> hora vel  
cum dolore urgent.

27<sup>th</sup>. She throws up the mixture and has a  
violent purging, what she vomits is of a  
sourish taste. — Bib. Decoct. alb.  $\mathfrak{at} i$ ,

R. Pulv. Testac. Serat.  $\mathfrak{z}i$ , divid in  
Doo: viij, quarum Cap iij, de Die  
Pul her upon a full Diet give her water  
Berry, for Breakfast with a little wine  
in it.

28<sup>th</sup>. The Vomiting is easier, but the purging  
continues with Gripes. Continue the Decoct  
alb. and the Test. powders of which let her  
take one every 3 hours.

R. Op.  $\mathfrak{ij}$  gr.  $iv$ , Divid: in Pil,  $vj$ , Cap. i. Statim  
& hora Som. —

March 1<sup>st</sup>. Complaint rather easier, Cont. med.<sup>o</sup>

2. Swelling of her Legs is gone off, & the Vomit-  
ing does not recur so frequently, the purging  
mostly gone. What she throws up is sour and  
ill tasted.



268. Rx. Sal. Absynth. gr. x. Solv. in Haust.  
Decoct. alb. Cap. i, bis de Die. Continue  
Tartareous powder.

3<sup>d</sup>. She throws up some sour nasty stuff.

Rx. Tinct. Specae. ʒx fʒ. ʒ Emetico.

This woman's disease seems to be a Cachexy  
from the obstruction of her Menses, by which  
the thinner parts of her blood are transmitted  
into the Lateral vessels. It is hardly to be  
imagined what diseases arise from the sup-  
pression of this Coarct. the quantity of which  
among our Women is commonly ʒiv. It is  
scarcely ever so much as six. From the  
catching of cold, the Uterine vessels are so  
much constricted, that it is scarce possible  
to open them again, but there Med. which  
when topically applied, relax and often  
answer the end very well. These Stimulating  
Med. called Menagogues, are not to be given  
till the Body is well filled with good Juices,  
so as to become plethoric. When an ob-  
struction of the Menstrua proceeds from  
too great a debility or laxity of y<sup>e</sup> Body,  
a

a Milk Diet and moderate Exercise are the best method to Cure the disease - As the whole Intestines & Uterus receive the Nerves from the same pair, hence it happens, that when the one is diseased the other also suffers, hence the Nausea and Vomiting. At the same time the power of Digestion is weakened, by which means crude Chyle which is unfit for Nutrition is prepared, hence the Sacochymie. But this may be accounted for in Another way. Viz. That there are a great number of Blood vessels which are distributed to the Uterus, these being obstructed, the Blood stagnates in them, and after some time there, soon begins to putrify, and thus is taken into the Circulation & so the whole Mass is Contaminated. There is little wonder then if the person is seized with a Dropsy, and other Evils which attend a dissolved State of the blood and lax fibres - It is very easy to account for the Supervening Diarrhoea in such a State of the Body, for the Stomach & Intestines having lost their Tone, the Aliments are



270 are not expelled, but Magnating there acquire  
an Acrimony, which Stimulates the fibres  
of the Intestines, create a Diarrhoea, but a  
Symptomatic Diarrhoea never cures this  
Disease, but by weakning the Vis Visc  
rather increasa it, therefore I prescribed a  
Cordial mixture with Theriac, that the humours  
Evacuated by the Intestines might be ex-  
pelled by the pores of the Skin, and unless  
you endeavour to cure that Disease this way,  
the Diarrhoea will never stop. — By the  
use of these remedies the Diarrhoea is much  
abated, and her Skin is kept soft and moist;  
she got before Cathartics and Emetics to clear  
P. V. I shall go on with this Indication  
till the Primes Visc are strengthened, for in  
this manner you can neither give Med.  
for the cure of the Dropsy or for promoting  
the Menstrual flux.

4<sup>th</sup> She throws up bitter Bilious stuff  
with her vomit & still complains of a  
weight at her Stomach Rep: Emet. Stomach —  
The Water seems to be principally contained

ing

in the Pannical. Adipos. An Anasarca may 211.  
always be cured by Sweating, and certainly  
it is a more natural way to carry off the water  
by the Pores of the Skin as it lyes next to  
them, then to bring it back into the Circula<sup>n</sup>  
and so evacuate it, but then there is a great  
difficulty to make Anasarcaous persons sweat  
She has a Vomiting of a green Acid Stuff, the  
green colour is always produced from an  
Acid, her looseness too proceeds from the same  
cause & the Complaints stile of Sourness,  
I ordered some of the Sal. Tartar to correct  
the Acidity. It is not easy to stop a purging  
without curing the Fomes of the Disease  
therefore I ordered her a Vomit, but we can  
hardly expect one Vomit will avail to  
expell the fomes, as it is mixed w<sup>th</sup>. Viscid  
Stuff, therefore I ordered another. after which  
I shall give a Dose of Rhub. and then  
Laxorants

She has thrown up nothing since the Vomit.  
Give her the same Dose of Sal. Abonyth. in a  
Lup of Sassafras Tea, one to be taken im-  
=mediately, another at night —  
5<sup>th</sup>. Belly still costive. Injic. Enem. Purg. h. S.  
R



272. R<sup>y</sup>. Tinct. Rhei amar. ℥i, h. S.

7<sup>th</sup>. The Anasarca's swelling are mostly gon by lying close in Bed. — The Clyster operated well, but the Tinct. has not.

8<sup>th</sup>. She complains to day of pain at her Breast and Vomited this morning some Blood.

Injic. Enem. purg. Salin —

9<sup>th</sup>. She complains of wind in her Stomach.

R<sup>y</sup>. Castor. ℥i, f<sup>l</sup>. Bot. Cap. h. S. —

10<sup>th</sup>. Complains mostly of a Cough and pain of her Breast. Injic. Enem: u. a.

R<sup>y</sup>. Bals. Lusatell. in Vitell. unius  
ovi Solut. ℥ss, Conserv. Rosar ℥i;  
Cap. M. R. M. bis ter in die —

I thought to have treated this Woman in a different manner from what I have done the Remed<sup>s</sup> which I gave to stop her Vomiting and Diarrhea threw her into a Sweat, which relieved her of her Anasarca. I said before it was the easiest way, of Sweating people from an Anasarca, which it certainly is. — Her purging is entirely abated but her Stomach is yet weak. — She has a cough for which I ordered her a Malvaire Electuary. There are few  
Pectorals

Pectorals which can be given in her Case  
for fear of bringing back her Diarrhoea, which  
made me order the Conserve of Roses to qualify  
it in some measure The Swelling is mostly  
gone, and she passes her Urine in the usual  
quantity. Bell, Castor

13.<sup>th</sup> The Motion Operating.

15.<sup>th</sup> Complaints of Nicks & Stings. Rep. Vomit. ut prius.

16.<sup>th</sup> Vomit Operated well & brought up a Qty of  
green Bilious Stuff & is easier

17.<sup>th</sup> She is much troubled w. flatulencies

Rep. Bol. c Castor.

18.<sup>th</sup> Cap. Coch. i, Sem. Sinap. bis de die

Rx. Castor. Ruff: Afo. fatid: a ʒss, Syr.

q. s. ut f. Bol. h. s. Sumend.

20.<sup>th</sup> Continue her Bolus.

21.<sup>st</sup> Repet. Emet. u. a.

23.<sup>rd</sup> The Vomit brought up a quantity of sour  
bitter Stuff and is much troubled with flatulencies.

Rx. Gum. Afo. fatid. — Myrrh: a ʒij, Sal

Sat. ʒi, Solut. in aq. menth. ʒviij, et add

aq. Aromat. ʒi, Cap. Coch. i, bis de Die.

This woman is entirely relieved of her Cough  
and Diarrhoea. She how of late had frequent  
Nausea and pain in her Stomach, as I expected



27<sup>th</sup> a quantity of Phlegm in her Stomach, I ordered her a Vomit and then a D. one for the first serves only to loosen the Mucus so that it may be easily expelled by the next which generally succeed well in clearing the Stomach: Sometimes we are obliged to give 3 or 4. — I ordered a Stomachic mixture with Gum, as she frequently complained of wind, I have ordered the Sal. Tartar in it, as she has a Sourness in her Stomach, which is always a sign of a weak one.

28<sup>th</sup>. The pain and uneasiness in her Stomach is better since the use of the mixture. Continue

29<sup>th</sup>. She continues pretty well Continue. mist.

31<sup>st</sup>. The Woman is now dismissed quite cured. She has not had a return of her Menstrua and perhaps will not for these several months as she has been reduced by Evacuations.

Rheumatism

## Rheumatism

Feb. 28.<sup>th</sup> Mary<sup>e</sup> Nicolson aged 40 years  
 about a year ago, when in Kent, was seized  
 with an Ague of the Tertian Type, which  
 assumed that period very regularly for about  
 1 Month, when she took some of the Bark  
 after which the cold fit went off, but she still  
 continued to sweat, only the Paroxysm did  
 not observe such a regular Type, she conti-  
 nued in this, till about 2 months ago, being  
 obliged to undergo the fatigue of a long march  
 she sweating left her, since which time she  
 complains in the upper and lower Extre-  
 mities, especially her Legs, when warm in  
 Bed. — There is some degree of Swelling about  
 the Joints, especially about the Elbows, she  
 has been obstructed since she was first seized  
 with the Ague. Her Legs swell before night  
 she has no cough nor pain of her Breast, passes  
 her Urine as usual, Stool regular, Pulse slow & quick.

An Ague helps much to thin the Fluids &  
 debilitates the Solids, & those Vessels upon the  
 surface of the Skin, which during of Disease was be-  
 coming by the sudden cold cold constricted, the perspirable  
 matter



276. matter is driven back, which would fall  
principally upon the membrane surrounding  
the joint. The pains are more violent when  
she is in Bed, because the blood being rarified  
by the heat distends the vessels. There are two  
Species of these Tumours, commonly called white  
Swellings. One of these kinds admit of no cure  
the seat of the disease being in the membrane  
of the joint, which cannot be affected by either  
External or Internal Remedies at length if  
matter stagnating there becomes Acrid, and  
destroys both Cartilages & Ligaments, But  
on the contrary when the gelatinous humour  
is situated without the Ligaments, Visicatories  
and other Stimulating Applications avail  
much, for there by attenuating the stagnating  
and increasing the Action or Vibration of  
the Arteries makes a greater absorption  
of the matter. Those Remedies or such as  
Excite heat and Dissolve those viscid humours  
above the membrane Answer the same  
Intention, such as the Decoct. Lignor. Pol.  
ex Lynamae. Sal. C. C. Camph. &c. —  
The mercurial Pills will contribute to the

Jung

same, being a very Attenuating Med: it brings on a Night fever, and increases the absorption of that Gelatinous Substance and likewise increases the Secretions, particularly of perspiration. The Decoct. Lign. given at the same time will make it answer rather better.

D<sup>r</sup> Pilcairn was very fond of the Ethereal Spirit of Turpentine in all these Cases, which often answered well, but it is too Stimulating to be given, except to strong persons, but before we pursue these Indications it will be absolutely necessary to use Evacuants viz. Emetics & Cathartics that the P.V. may be freed from any Mucus or Viscid matter obstructing them.

Feb. 23<sup>d</sup>. R<sup>y</sup>. Tinct. Specae. ℥x. Cap. hora 2<sup>da</sup> pomerid. —

R<sup>y</sup>. Tinct. Sacr. ℥ij, h. s.

24<sup>th</sup>. Vomit operated well, and the Tinct. is operating. — She sweats profusely in the night time and her pains are very severe.

R<sup>y</sup>. Decoct. Bardan. ℥ij. Sp. minder. ℥ij;

M. Cap. ℥iv, omni tribus.

25<sup>th</sup>. She was much pained last night, and her  
Legs



28<sup>th</sup>. Legs sweated profusely. She says the pain is most Violent when she sweats. Apply of Common Emollient Poultice to her Legs at Night.

26<sup>th</sup>. She sweats profusely, and her legs are easier, Continue the Poultice to her legs, & apply of same to her Arms. — Continue the Decod. & Spirit.

27<sup>th</sup>. Her pains are easier from the Poultice, her legs swell towards night. Continue the Poultice and Decoctions.

28<sup>th</sup>. She sweats profusely over all her body & she finds her pains much easier. Continue her Meds.

March 2<sup>d</sup>. Pains a little easier, apply Vesica terria to her legs. h. s. Continue her Meds.

3<sup>d</sup>. The Blisters have risen and the pains of her legs are easier.

4<sup>th</sup>. The Pains much easier since the Blisters.

It was very surprising in this woman (are that the pain always increased when she sweated and that the pains seem rather in the middle of the Tibia than the Joints

I apply a Blister to her Legs, which has  
done

done pretty well, for now she has no pain. She 27d.  
continually says, that upon heat the pain  
is increased, but the Blisters have not had  
this effect, so that she is apt to contradict her  
self, and there is no trusting what she says.  
Her Complaints of pains in her Elbows, I  
design to Apply Blisters to her Arms. I should  
imagine she would be much better after  
Evacuating altho' she says she is worse —

To confirm this I remember, a man who by  
Travelling had contracted a Rheumatism  
which at first was acute, for which he was  
bled and got purgatives; three weeks after  
the pain went gradually off, and one day  
he passed urine tinged like Jelly of  
Hartshorn, after that the pain gradually  
declined. She had been using Menstruating  
Med: for a long time before I intended to  
try Blisters to her Arms, now by the Heat  
that is raised the matter will be more easily  
absorbed.

5<sup>th</sup> She had an Aguish fit yesterday. Pain  
easier. Continue Decod.

7<sup>th</sup> Complaints of Nausea, and inclination  
to Vomits.



280. R<sup>y</sup>. Tinct. Specae. ℥x. Cap. Statim.

She has continued to sweat since the Ague-  
ish fit, and the pains are pretty easy.

When the fit returns, give her plenty of warm  
Barley Water with some sp. minder.

8<sup>th</sup> Her Vomit Operated and brought up a  
considerable quantity of ill tasted stuff,  
She has had no return of the fit, but continues  
to sweat plenty. Her pains are much easier  
as she complains of being faintish, give her  
some wine and water frequently. If the fit  
returns observe the same directions as  
yesterday.

9<sup>th</sup> Complaint of weight at her Stomach.

R<sup>y</sup>. Tinct. Sac. ℥i, h. S.

10<sup>th</sup> The Tincture operated. Complaint of  
growings over all her Body, as if she was  
threatened with an Agueish fit —

11<sup>th</sup> Had no return of the ague. Complaint of  
pains in her Arms. apply Powders to  
them.

This woman is much relieved of her pains,  
especially those of her legs. She has had a  
fit

fit of the Ague since our last meeting. I would  
 chuse to make the Ague return, as it would  
 cure the Rheumatism by bringing on a rapid  
 Circulation and so resolving the obstructions.  
 It would be easy to cure the Ague, as the  
 warm weather is advancing. She sweats a  
 great deal — Because she complained of  
 sickness at her Stomach I gave her a vomit,  
 and afterwards a Dose of Sarsaparilla Tincture.  
 This is one of the best methods of bringing  
 back the Ague, that has been stopped by the  
 Mark, I mean by repeated Doses of Sarsaparilla  
 Elixer, however the Ague has not as yet  
 returned, altho' she had all the Symptoms  
 of a fit yesterday.

Her Arms are still painful. Take  
 a spoonful of mustard twice a day.

Complains of great coldness in her Arms.  
 R. Empl. Gum. ℥i, Camph. ℥ij Bals.  
 Capiv. q.s. ut. f. Empl. pro. Brachio

Complains of coldness and rigidity, with  
 pains in her knees.

Ry



282. R. N. Palm.  $\text{ziii}$ ; Bals. Oppod.  $\text{z i}$ ; Tinct.  
Cantharid.  $\text{z iij}$ . Sp. Sal ammon.  $\text{z i}$ ; M.  
Rub her knee with it evening and morning.

27<sup>th</sup>. Pains of her joints easier - Continue the  
Ointment and mustard Seed.

31<sup>st</sup>. Give her full Diet. Complain of pain in  
her knee - Appl. Empl. Epispast. Genue.

This woman is now a great deal better, when  
she moved her joints they all cracked, occasion-  
ed from her not being in use of walking.  
Therefore ordered her to walk much, which  
has relieved her of that cracking.

Apr. 1<sup>st</sup>. The *Melister* rose well. The pain of her  
knee is easier. Cont. Mustard Seed.

5<sup>th</sup>. Her knee is Inflamed. Apply an Emollient  
Poultice today.

15<sup>th</sup>. Inflamm<sup>n</sup>. abated. Continue easier

This woman now is much better, and has  
fewer pains; what she had was drove away  
by *Melister*. As she seems better in every  
respect, I shall dismiss her —

Spilopoy

# Epilepsy

283.

Robert Moubray aged 23 years, of a sanguine habit of Body, and a Painter to Trade, for some time past has been Subject to Head-achs; about 10 days ago, he was suddenly seized with violent Convulsions of his whole Body, attended with the loss of his senses, which lasted for several minutes and after recovering out of it was deprived of the use of his Speech, the fits have returned frequently, and he has never recovered the use of his Speech in the smallest degree. In his present Circumstances no perfect cure could be obtained.

Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>. He had two Epileptic fits this Morning. Give him a mustard Vomitor this Evening. Injic. Enem. Domest. Station and Cut his hair out. —

18<sup>th</sup>. Vomit operated well, and brought up some Viscid <sup>bilious</sup> stuff. Shave his head. and appl. Empl. Cephalic: Mitt. Sangad ʒx.

R. Pul. Rhei ʒss. Calomel gr. v. ʒs. alth. ʒ. S. ut ft. Bolus vespers.

19<sup>th</sup>. Bolus operated thrice, and he is a little eased.

R



204 R. Castor. gr. xij, Camph. gr. v. Conserv.  
Ros. q. s. ft Pol. Vespertin. —

20<sup>th</sup> He had 8, or 9 returns of his Fits this  
morning — appl. Empl. Episp: Nucha

21<sup>st</sup> The Blister Discharges plentifully. Had  
no return of his fit since yesterday.

22<sup>nd</sup> No return of his fit since yesterday.

Cap. Tinct. Sac. ʒvi, Truliz: ʒi, h. s.

23<sup>rd</sup> Tincture operated twice. Cap. Coch. i. Sem.  
Sinap. bis de Die — Superbib ʒiv Infus:  
Ruta

24<sup>th</sup> Repeat the Tincture. No Change since yester.  
day.

26<sup>th</sup> Prep. Tinct. Sac. h. s. — Complains of a  
pain in his forehead and Temples —

From the History of this Lad's Disease I  
suppose the seat of it is in the Brain, and  
that there is Lymph collected in the Ventricles.  
This I am in a great measure inclined to believe  
is the Case, from the Head-ach, and likewise  
from his Tongue, being affected, which receives  
its Nerves from the Brain —  
Therefore the Prognosis is very unfavourable  
and

and we can scarce expect a Cure. He got an 205.  
Emetic and a Purgative, and was blooded  
afterwards the Nervous Med<sup>s</sup> but he found  
the greatest relief from the Plaster that was  
applied to his Neck, for from that time the  
fits have not returned so often as before.  
Last week I prescribed him no med<sup>s</sup> because  
it was full Moon, when the fits commonly  
return. - Now the Change of the moon comes  
to work on the Body, so as to produce these  
fits, I cannot say; But from this observa<sup>n</sup>  
we may draw one useful practical conclusion. -  
Viz. That before the full moon we sh<sup>d</sup>.  
endeavour by evacuations, & every other  
method possible to Empty the already  
too full vessels, by which means perhaps  
the Paroxysm may be prevented; for  
whatever rarefies the Blood and distends  
the Vessels conduces much to the return  
of this Disease, and by this method I may  
=gain the Moon has its effects. From  
this Doctrine it is very plain that those  
med<sup>s</sup> called Anti-Epileptics, do very  
little good



good but rather hurt when given at full moon,  
for the Vessels which are now too much dis-  
tended having their fluids rarified by these  
Remedies, will necessarily be greatly distended  
and so a fit brought on.

March 2<sup>d</sup>

Had a return of his Fit this morning being  
about the Change of the Moon. *Ry Pulv:*

*Rhei - Salap a gr. xv Calomel gr. xij Sal.*

*Tart: gr. v ft Pulv: et cap: cras mane.*

3<sup>d</sup> The Physic Operating gently had no return  
of his Fit since Yesterday.

4<sup>th</sup> *Ry Spt minder: Zi, Sal. C. C. 4<sup>th</sup> x, Sacchari  
alb: Zi ft Maust. h: S. sumend: Head ach still  
continues.*

7<sup>th</sup> *Prepet: Bolus. e Rhei: &c*

8<sup>th</sup> *Ry Sem Sinap cum Infusione. Bolus Operating*

9<sup>th</sup> Let him use a mustard Gargarism frequently

*Ry Pulv: Theriac ʒss Tart: Emel 4<sup>th</sup> ij cap:  
cras mane.*

13<sup>th</sup> He had a Return of his Epilepsie last night  
as usual.

*Ry*

By Aquie. Alb. gr. vii Conserv. Rosar q: S. ut  
 of Polus vespertini: Cap Decoct: Tamarindum  
 triplice Senna cras mane).

15<sup>th</sup> Physic Operated well, Repeat it to morrow.

The Physic Operated six times Yesterday.  
 This Morning being full moon he had a  
 Return of his Epilepsie.

17<sup>th</sup> Complains to day of a pain in the lower  
 part of his Throat; apply some Cotton dipt  
 in a Solution of Camphire.

He had a Seton put in Yesterday.

18<sup>th</sup> The Pain of his Throat much greater and  
 impedes his Swallowing. Lay an Emollient  
 Poultice over his Seton and all over his Neck. His  
 Throat is easier since the Poultice; It is impossible  
 very often to avoid this Inflammation; after  
 putting in the Seton. He was at last relieved by  
 an Emollient Poultice.

In putting in a Seton, a Tendon or Nerve may  
 be hurt. Indeed I am afraid I shall be able to  
 do him little good; as he seems to have a Palsy  
 in his Tongue, or in some Muscles of the Larynx  
 so he can move his Tongue, but not articulate  
 one



+ one word; as the Tongue has its Nerves from the Brain, therefore I must conclude that the course of this Disease is in the Brain.

23<sup>d</sup> Repeat the Gargarism of mustard seed, to which Add Tinct. Canthar. ℥ij Sp! Sal. Comm. ℥i. Let him Use it ten times a Day.

24<sup>th</sup> He swallowed the Tinct. Canthar. in a Mistake by itself, and has a Violent Strangury Privat. Emul. Arab.

26<sup>th</sup> Strangury almost gone. R<sup>y</sup> Decoct. Samsino cum duplici Senn. lib. i. cui add Sal Glaub. ℥i.

27<sup>th</sup> The Pisan operated eight times Yesterday. Repeat the Arabic Emulsion. This Lad has lately taken ℥ij of the Tinct. Canthar. upon which he got a Strangury of which still a little remains. You see what surprizing effects a little of the Cantharides has upon the human Body, tho' there is not above gr. ij of the Cantharides in the Tincture ℥ij yet it raised a violent Inflammation in the Urinary passages. Its general effects is that it dissolves the thick particles of the Blood, & the Tenacious humours.

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by destroying the Mucus that lines the Bladder,  
hence the Acriid Urine stimulates the bare  
coats of it, and produces a Spasm in the  
Sphincter, and so a Stranguary.

It is the common practise to apply Blisters  
in all Acute diseases, for the Subtile parts of  
the Cantharides being absorbed a Dissolution  
of the Lensor is produced, hence they are very  
Useful in all inflammatory Diseases, but must  
be very hurtful in a putrid fever, when the  
Blood is too much dissolved already: For  
their Stimulus they likewise produce a Spasm  
upon the Coats of the Vessels themselves,  
hence the Day after the Plister is applied,  
the Patient has a small contracted Pulse,  
which indeed soon goes off, but, this is not  
always the case, but in those who have mobile  
Nerves.

The Dissolving power of Plisters makes  
them of singular service in Rheumatisme,  
but when there is an Astheny in the Fluids,  
and the Blood dissolved they do harm, if at  
the same time the pulse is quick, Tongue dry,  
and the Urine of a high colour.

Plisters



29. *Mistlers immediately after the Urine and make it deposite a Sediment.*

In Fevers Pale Urine generally goes before a Delirium because the Acid parts of the Blood that should be Excreted are retained, and nothing but pale Clear water comes off, which is a bad sign, as it makes the Blood thicker, the thinner parts being secreted from it, therefore Cantharides are good in this case, as they are very Diuretic, they must be of considerable service in these cases, which arise from a Gluten Spontaneum or Pituita iners.

Our Patient could not be the worse of them as he had a Pulse, but yet is not much the better of them.

31. Repeat Gargarism Stimulant.

April 1<sup>st</sup>

He had a fit last night. Repeat the purgative.

5<sup>th</sup> He complains much of pain in his head.

Mettatur Sanguis e vena Jugulari add 3X

6<sup>th</sup> He was blooded and the pain is easier.

Repeat Puvian purgans.

12<sup>th</sup> Omit all the medicines and let him be Electrified.

14<sup>th</sup> By the use of the Electricity he can put out his Tongue half an Inch, which he could not do before.

15<sup>th</sup> He can Pronounce some Words pretty distinctly. Continue Electricity.

R<sup>y</sup> Pill. Fated - aloet @ ʒij aqua alb. ʒi  
℞ divid in pilul. q̄vi Cap quatuor omni  
Nocte h. S.

18<sup>th</sup> This Day he continues to speak quite distinctly. Continue Electricity, but omit the Pills.

20<sup>th</sup> He continues to speak quite distinctly. He has now entirely recovered the use of his of his Speech by the means above mentioned, which is very extraordinary, and may be an Useful hint in the Practice of Physic.

Diarthra



# Diarrhæa & Hemoptoe

Peter Wilson aged Twenty three years of a pretty Plethoric habit, of a florid complexion, about eight years ago had a Spilling of Blood, for which he could condescend no previous cause, but says his Father was subject to the same disease, of which he at last Died.

He likewise mentions that about two years before the Spitting of Blood he got a fall from a considerable height, after which he had great pains of his Loins and Belly, but that he recovered of those complaints, without any Symptom of pain in his Breast, or an Hemoptoe.

He was frequently Blooded to considerable quantity, upon which the spilling of blood went off, since that time he has continued in pretty good health, but being a Master to his Trade and often overheated, he had frequent Bloodings from the Nose. About a month ago having exposed himself when very warm  
to

to the cold Air, he was immediately seized to. 29  
Violent Grips in his Belly attended with  
purging of Blood, which complaints continued  
for a fortnight with a constant Tenesmus,  
before he applied for any relief.

About two weeks ago he had a difficulty of  
Breathing, and threw up a large quantity of  
Black Coagulated Blood, and continued to spit  
red florid Blood for some time afterwards,  
whereupon he was bled and blistered, at  
the same time he had a Swelling of his Throat  
and Fauces, which abated upon the Application  
of the Blister, & keeping the part warm.

About eight Days ago he got a Rheubarb  
Purgative which Operated gently, since which  
the Grips have not been so Violent, nor his  
Stools so frequent or Bloody, at present he  
purges five or six times in twenty four hours,  
and the Stools still Bloody.

He complains of a pain in the lower part of  
his Breast and has a Severe Cough, with a  
difficulty of Expectorating, his Pulse quick  
and has an Intense heat.

5



A 5<sup>th</sup> By Sp<sup>t</sup> mindet: Sift Diacod: & Zvi m  
cap: h: S. This Purging rather easier to day.  
6<sup>th</sup> Repeat Haust: h: S.

7<sup>th</sup> He rested pretty well last night, but complains  
much of a pain in his Breast, with a hard bound  
Cough. The purging not so frequent. See a large  
Naphkin bound his Thorax. His stools not  
so bloody. Repeat: Haust: h: S.

8<sup>th</sup> Slept well after the haust: and the purging  
not so frequent or bloody. Repeat: haust: h: S.  
et By Mad Pkhai Zfs. Infund p<sup>r</sup> aliquot horas  
in aq: Mentis: Zi: cap: mane.

9<sup>th</sup> He has purged three times since last night  
and the grips are much easier, nor the stools  
so bloody.

The Rheubarb is Operating gently, he complains  
most of a hard bound Cough with pain in his  
Breast and difficulty of Expectoration.

By Pulv: Test: Ceral: Zi divid: in dos No VIII  
cap: Dos: ter de Die. Poil milk and water  
for his Drink.

Purging rather more frequent to day, but not so  
bloody. Poibat Decod: Campsch. Zi v omni 4<sup>ta</sup> hora cum  
Dos Pulv: Test: Ceral: Poibat Emulo: Arab: in die

11<sup>th</sup> Has purged six or seven times last night his stools are  
watery

watery not Singed with Blood.

295.

Continue his medicines as ordered yesterday. Give him Rice and Milk for his ordinary food. When this man was first admitted he had several Complaints as you see in his case, of which the Diarrhea was the most urgent, therefore I endeavoured to make it abate by Degrees. If I had done it suddenly, it would certainly have brought back the spitting of Blood. I first gave him an Anodyne Stomach, which has been repeated with some effect, then some Rhubarb which had likewise good Effect, for he does not pass so much blood as before.

This Lads Hemoptoe I am afraid will be of bad Consequence as it seems to come from a Rupture of some of the Branches of the Bronchial Artery, but this is soon stoppt as it is but small, and the blood flows thro' it with less Velocity.

However it is much easier to stop the Evacuation from either of these Arteries, than to prevent its bad effects, for the Lungs being of a Cellular nature



296. nature, the blood which flows from the Artery will go amongst the Cells and there stagnate, we easily see there may be a rupture of the Vessels here without a spitting up of Blood, for that will not happen unless there be a communication with the Bronchie, here we see that Phthisis Pulmonalis sometimes follows a small spitting of Blood as there 'tis more diffused thro' the substance of the Lungs than what is evacuated; Thus here that is collected among the Cells, must corrupt and turn putrid, as it is soon mixed with Air; then it acquires an Acrimony, and irritates the Fibres, hence an Inflammation and Suppuration.

The best method of curing this is, to diminish the Impetus of the Blood by V. S. for the more the Vessels are distended, the more blood will be thrown out.

His Diet must be such as has no Stimulating quality in it to increase the Circulation & excite heat.

I have ordered him to drink the Arabian Emulsion to blunt y<sup>e</sup> Acrimony of the blood.

He

297.  
He has at present a Dyspnoea, which is com-  
monly the consequence of an Hemoptoe.  
If the Patient has not this Symptom, we need not  
be afraid of any bad Symptom from the  
Hemoptoe, as it is a Sign the Lungs are clear,  
but if this follows, the Disease is generally  
succeeded by a Phthis Pulmonalis.

He seems to be easier of the Dyspnoea, since he  
came here, sometimes indeed the blood is dissolved  
and absorbed, but this does not frequently  
happen. They are generally more subject to a  
Hemoptoe, who have weak fibres, and dissolved  
blood which seems to be the case with our  
Patient, as you may see by his Look. Some  
time ago he bled at the nose which shews that the  
Vessels are weak and the Fluids Mobile. In this  
case it is necessary to give Remedies which  
dissolve the blood that stagnates in the Lungs,  
to heal the wound and promote expectoration,  
but here there is a contradiction, as the remedies  
which would answer this purpose would  
increase the Diarrhoea, however we must  
endeavour to stop the flux, the surest way to do  
which.



2<sup>98</sup>. which, is, to give the Blood a greater consistence  
by incorporating medicines, as *℞*: Arabic & *℞* to  
these are particularly useful here as they are a  
sort of Astringents, for by Dissolving the viscid  
humours that are here, they hinder them to act  
with a Stimulus upon the Guts. I have ordered  
him the Decod. Campech. which I don't think  
can properly be called an Astringent, for it has  
rather the Balsamic Taste, nor does it contract  
the fibres. If I was to Prescribe a proper condensing  
Remedy here, I would load the Lungs still further  
which is the reason why I have not done it.  
I design to prescribe him a Decoction of white  
Poppy heads Very Strong, and give it him by  
Spoonfuls, which without creating a Cough  
will Stop the Diarrhoea.

I have seen it do good in several cases, and in  
the end of a Phthisis Pulmonalis; nor does  
Poppy stop Expectoration so much as opium,  
and stops a Diarrhoea almost as effectually  
but the Decoction should be made Strong that  
two or three Spoonfuls may be a sufficient  
Dose.

12<sup>th</sup>. He has purged four times since Yesterday.

The repeat

reat the Testaceous Powders with Emuls. Arab. 299.  
Decod. Campech. & <sup>sta</sup> R<sup>y</sup> Capita Papav. alb.  
Coq. ea Aq. Font. Lib. i ss ad Libi sub finem  
Rad. Iris. florent. ℥jss Cort. Cinnam. ℥jss Colat  
Syr. Rosar. rub. ℥x Cap. Coch i bis terve in  
Vell cum termina urgent.

His Purging is entirely gone, he only complains  
of pain in his Breast.

Bals. Lucatell. in Vitello. ovi solut. ℥jss for conserv.  
var ℥i M cap. M. N. M<sup>y</sup> bis terve in die.

Continues better and uses the Electricity.  
This man has got nothing since but a Decod.  
white Poppies which effectually stop the Loosness  
at the same time did not abate the Expectoration.

We prescribed him a Balsamick Electuary  
to stoppage of the Diarrhoea.

did not chuse to give him strong Expectorants  
(these all Irritate in a considerable degree).

Nothing now remains but to Strengthen his  
Solids which is best done by the Country  
and Gymnaotic Exercises with a Milk diet,  
shall probably soon dismiss him.

He complains of a fixed pain in the Left  
side



~~27~~  
300. Side of his breast, if the pain increase before night  
Blood him to ℥vi.

*Injece Crema. emoll. Station.*

18<sup>th</sup> He was bled last night and his Pulse is  
Still quick, if the pain increases repeat the  
Blooding.

*Repet. mist e Sp. Minder & ℥. a.*

19<sup>th</sup> He was bled but the pain still continues.

Blood him again.

20<sup>th</sup> He was Blooded again but the pain still  
continues apply a Plister to the part. et *Injece*  
*Crema. ℥. a.*

21<sup>st</sup> The pain is not quite gone, the Plister runs  
well. The Glyster operated twice.

*Ry man. Galab ℥i sal. Glaub. ℥ss aq. font.*  
*lib. i Cap. man.*

24<sup>th</sup> The Physic operated six times.

*Ry Sy? Diacond. Sp. mindet. a. ℥vi. M cap. h. s.*

This Lad began to be very uneasy with a  
pain in his side, his Pulse grew quick and hard,  
I repeated the blooding three times, but the pain  
still

Still continued, therefore I ordered him to be  
Blistered which abated the pain much as he  
was blooded before I was not afraid of the  
Hæmoptoe from the Blister giving an irritation,  
if he had not been blooded, I should certainly have  
dreaded this.

This blood seems to be much Tainted, I therefore think  
that a milk diet and Country Air will go the  
nearest length to cure him.

25<sup>th</sup> Complains of a Sicknessness at his Stomach

R/ Tinct. Rhæi Zi Cap. h. S.

26<sup>th</sup> The Tincture has purged him eight times.

Prepet. Haust. Paregor.

28<sup>th</sup> Complains of a Cough and pain in his breast.

R/ Fol. Agrimon. Medet. Ferret Marrub. alb. drms

Inf: in q/ Bull. lib: cap. hujus. Infus. Zij et

Utra merid cum q<sup>l</sup> XL. Eux. Stomach.

29<sup>th</sup> He threw up a little Blood this morning but  
cannot be known whether it came from his Lungs  
or Stomach. Omit his med: Prepet. Emul. arab.

This Lad is like to fall into a bad way, for he  
not only has a Dissolution but also an  
acrimony in his Blood which is apt to end in  
the



302. the Vessels. His Haemoptoe was entirely gone, but afterwards he was seized with a Pleuritic pain in his Side, altho' there was a degree of Celerity in his Pulse, Yet as his Strength is weakened I durst not venture to blood him again, but ordered him to be Cupped and Scarified, which was done.

Dry cupping often Answers very well of itself, but Scarifying still better, as it makes an immediate Revulsion from the Thorax.

I have often seen after a patient has been bled till all his Strength was spent cupping & Scarifying relieved him quite.

He was relieved of his pain, but Yesterday took a Coughing & spitte up Blood.

I think nothing can be done with him in this House, I therefore design to dismiss him to the Country, where he will have the greatest chance for a Cure.

Pleurisy—

## Pleurisy.

James Smith aged twenty two years, of a pretty full habit of Body and florid complexion, was seized about five days ago without any previous cause he knew of, with a sense of Coldness and Shivering over all his body, especially about his Back and Loins; these complaints continued for several hours, when they were succeeded by a heat and thirst, quick pulse and violent pain in the left side, where the ribs articulate with the Sternum, he has been twice bled, and the pain of his side is not altogether so violent, tho' far from being removed: at present his Pulse is not very quick, but has degree of hardness in it.

He has a hard dry Cough which gradually increases the pain of his side, and he expectorates nothing, has a considerable Thirst, and Stool regular.

Bathe the affected side with Flannel cloaths dipped in a Decoction of mallows, & Chamomile flowers, give him a Clyster of warm water & Gruel & repeat it in evening.

R



304. *Py. Sp! Minder: Zvi, Sy! de althea Zii Macp.*

Coch: ij, omni tertia hora. Give him barley water with a little Honey & Vinegar, for his ordinary drink.

The Diagnosis of this mans disease seems to be a Pleurisy, but this word we are often obliged to use in a lost sense.

The Pleuro which you know is far extended round that part which constricts the Mediastinum seems here to be principally affected.

There is one very bad effect of an Inflammation in this place the Pericardium is near, & runs a risque of being inflamed, however I dont think this is the case with this man; he was used to hard work, and often exposed to cold when warm.

Hippocrates and all the Physicians from his days agree that this is a disease particularly dangerous in people of strong fibres, such as this man must have, for the inflammation is apt to go a greater length.

He says in the beginning of his Disease he felt a Dulness over his Body, which is commonly the case in all acute Diseases, for when the Vessels begin to be obstructed all nature shivers as it were.

W

It generally happens that a Pleurisy begins like a common fever for a few days, and then the membrane of the Pleura is inflamed, which must greatly impede Perspiration, for when Inspiration is made, the Cavity of the Thorax must be increased, and consequently the distance betwixt the Back bone and Sternum, therefore the mediastum must be violently stretched, and as this gives exquisite pain in that membrane, being inflamed causes the person to contract his Thorax as much as possible, as he does not inspire freely, hence a Peripneumony from a Pleurisy, for if blood begins to stagnate from the collapsed Lungs.

I hardly remember to have seen a Pleurisy free from a Peripneumony therefore the Patient must be in double danger; the External membrane of the Lungs is also inflamed, by the Pleura turning dry & adhering to it, which remains during life, hence there will be a cause of difficult Respiration, for the External membrane of the Lungs



306. Lungs being inflamed will not bear to be stretched.

A Peripneumony is properly an inflammation of the Lungs i.e. either an obstruction in the Pulmonary artery, but is commonly in both.

When this Disease proceeds from a Pleurisy, the Pulmonary artery is affected, for when the Lung is not allowed to play, this artery must be compressed, and it pressing on the neighbouring Vessels causes an inflammation.

We often see that Spitting relieves the pain of the Side, this happens because the Disease is in the Lung, as well as in the Pleura, but it may likewise do it, tho' it be only in the Pleura, for the Bronchial artery being a branch of the Intercostal, if the Secrection be increased in it, the quantity of blood going thro' the Trunk must be less, hence, the Vessels have more Room to act upon the obstructed matter.

Our Patient has a hard pulse which is a Common sign of a Pleurisy, for the more  
membranous

membranous any part be, the Pulse is. 30%  
always harder, when that part is inflamed.

In any soft part the Inflammation may  
go the Length of a Suppuration, without any  
hardness in the pulse.

As these Membranous parts are plenti-  
fully supplied with Nerves, the whole nervous  
System is excited into a contraction, hence  
the Violence of the pain may come to affect  
the Coats of the Arteries themselves, and so  
a hard pulse may be Occasioned, but a young  
Practitioner may be deceived if a Pleurisy  
has lasted three or four days, and a  
Peripneumony not the Pleurisy, for as  
there is but a small quantity of blood passes  
thro' the Lungs, there will be little sent into  
the Aorta, and its Branches, hence a soft  
Pulse which always happens in all Diseases  
of the Lungs.

The Indication here is to lessen the fever  
and Inflammation by V.S. The most effectual  
way is to let a great quantity of blood in the  
beginning, for the Patient will not be so  
much?



308. much relieved by ten bleedings, as by one large in the beginning, therefore blood should be let till the Pulse be very low & weak, for 3 XXX let at once will be more effectual in preventing the Inflammation from going into Suppuration or Gangrene, than a hundred ounces let at different times.

Had there been a Considerable quantity let in the beginning, the Disease would sooner abate. It is better to let the Patient faint for loss of Blood, for then the Heart ceases to act on the Vessels, and at that time the Arteries act as Veins.

Suppose then the Blood was Accumulated in the end of the Intercoastal artery, and distending its coats caused pain, for if you Expell the Blood from that part, the pain will cease.

Hippocrates, and most of the Ancients mention, that if a large quantity of blood is let, it both relieves the Vessels, and mends the Crasis of the blood, for it gives more space, so that it cannot be easily so much compressed as to make its particles Cohere.

He

He is much distressed upon motion, and 309  
the part is painful to the touch, which is a  
sign the inflammation has penetrated thro'  
the internal muscles, I chused therefore to  
diminish the pain by an Internal Stimula-  
tion, and it commonly gives speedy relief in a  
Pleurisy, for the tension of the fibres causes  
still a greater pain, so that if you can mitigate  
the Malady, the pain will not be so intense  
He had a great Cough, but never Spit up  
anything, therefore I endeavoured to excite  
a free Expectoration by attenuating med.  
as Drinks made of Barley water & a little  
Honey, this attenuates and Dissolves the  
Viscid humour, dilutes the blood, and excites  
a free Expectoration; this had the desired  
effect, for he was much relieved by it,  
and next day he began to Spit; then a Diarrhea  
came on, which is sometimes the case, when  
honey is given, therefore I ordered him to  
drink Gruels, I ordered him an Anodyne  
for fear of a Diarrhea, and to day the looseness  
is gone, this Looseness would have lessened the



310. the Expectoration, otherwise he would have  
have chosen it to remain, as it would  
probably have relieved his Fever, but in  
all Diseases of the lungs a Looseness is bad,  
and ought to be checked.

He is much freer of pain, for he can suffer  
the part to be touched without pain.

The Expectoration in a Pleurisy commonly  
begin<sup>in</sup> two or three days, the best kind is when  
the Patient spits the matter up of a whitish  
Colour tinged with blood, and then thick yellow  
Mucus which much relieves him.

He has had a Suxal which has done him much  
good. His water begins to have a sediment  
of a whitish colour, which is best. Here then  
we have three Critical Evacuations, his Pulse  
instead of falling upon it turned full and not  
at all hard therefore the less Fever and Inflamm<sup>n</sup>;  
He will soon be relieved.

16<sup>th</sup>. All his Complaints much easier to day.

He expectorates pretty freely and the matter  
seems to be well concocted, If he has not stool  
before night, give him ʒij rna. Dom: h. S.  
17<sup>th</sup>

17<sup>th</sup> He got Passage last without the Glyster. 31<sup>st</sup>  
Give him the Lohoch: Sapon. alb. His Complaints  
easier. Repet. mict. e. Sp. minder. & Syr de allhe.  
19<sup>th</sup> Complaints of a pain in his side, apply a  
Blister to it.

21<sup>st</sup> The Blister runs well, and quite easy. Continue med.<sup>o</sup>.

22<sup>d</sup> The pain quite easy today. R. Sal. Glaub. ʒx, manm.

ʒss Aq. font. ʒx cap mane. Continue his Pectorals.  
This man is recovering gradually, his Cough  
almost gone, but as he still complains of a sore  
pain in his side, and as his Pulse is neither quick  
nor full. I ordered a Blister which relieved him,  
This is a good method tho' often prescribed injudicially.  
If a Blister was applied at the beginning when  
Pulse beats strong, it would raise the Inflam<sup>t</sup> into  
a Gangrene, therefore we should always diminish  
the Impetus of the blood.

A Blister indeed makes a considerable Derivation  
of the humours here, and makes a Revulsion,  
but Certainly when the pulse is strong, it must  
produce a greater Irritation and so increase  
the Disease.

Purgatives operating well. Continue Pectoral  
medicines



25.<sup>th</sup> By Decoct: Tamarind. cum  $\text{ziii}$  Senn.  
cut. add Sal. l. laub:  $\text{Zi}$ .

There is an outstriking come out on his  
Skin.

26.<sup>th</sup> Physic Operating well.

28.<sup>th</sup> no Complaints but the Itch.

By Unguent: Sulph:  $\text{Zi}$ . Let him rub his  
hands and Legs with it.

By Sal. l. laub:  $\text{Zi}$  f. l. usmodi N<sup>o</sup> ii and  
Dismiss him.

This man is not dismissed cured.

## Scurvy and Small Pox.

March 21.<sup>st</sup> Mary Sheylock aged twenty  
four years, formerly of a healthy constitution,  
was seized about eighteen months ago with  
red Itchy small Pimples about the back &  
Loins, have since continued over all her  
Body, and at present, have much the the  
appearance

appearance of a common Itch, but more of 313.  
sturdy, as she has a cracking of the joints,  
heat and itching of the parts, which is always  
worst in the night.

She has been bled, got repeated doses of Physic,  
and rubbed with some Sulphurous Ointment,  
but without any effect. She is haently weeks  
gone with Child.

12<sup>th</sup>. R Pillul. mercur. ʒiʒx, cap. h. S.

13<sup>th</sup>. Repeat the Pills Bibat. Decot. Lq: lib, i, indie

16<sup>th</sup>. She finds her mouth a little affected. R  
Aethiops mineral. ʒiʒx, cap. h. S. Vice. pillul.  
Continue Decocton.

17<sup>th</sup>. Skin much cleaner, and is not so hot or Itchy.

Continue Aethiops mineral.

18<sup>th</sup>. Repeat her Pills to night.

21<sup>st</sup>. Repeat her Aethiops mineral. The Eruption  
yells daily. This Woman is considerably  
better, I have given a Dose of the Mercurial  
Pills one night, and the Aethiops mineral another  
for wax. I to give her Pills every night, by in-  
creasing the Circulation I might cause abortion.  
That the Aethiops mineral enters the blood,



31<sup>st</sup>. I am fully convinced, as a Physician told me  
he knew a man cured of the Lues Venerea by  
the use of it for a considerable time; altho I  
know it is generally said, that no preparation  
of Sulphur can enter the Lacteals.

23<sup>d</sup>. Repeat *Athiops mineral*.

24<sup>th</sup>. Repeat *Pillul. Mercur. U. A.*

26<sup>th</sup>. The Eruption yields daily. continued.

28<sup>th</sup>. Complains of a pain in her Head, and is a  
little griped. Pulse quick, Omit med.

Ry *Sp. munder. ℥iv, cap. h. S. in patu. tepido.*

This woman has been using the mercury  
and *Athiops mineral* alternately, and her out-  
striking going off.

I proceeded but slowly as she was pregnant.

30<sup>th</sup>. The pain of her head with her fever gone  
since the bleeding.

This woman you know had a febrile fit,  
and her outstriking disappeared suddenly  
I supposed upon her having caught Cold, by  
which means the Acrid humour being repelled  
into the blood, excited a fever, this happens every  
day

day in Phlegm, and if the Patient is not taken care of it will fall upon some of the Internal Viscera, and create obstruction, Inflammation and Schirrus there, Some times upon the Brain, hence Apoplexies &c.

I shall take care she be treated with more caution while she is taking Pills.

April 2<sup>d</sup> She has had for these two or three days past several Eruptions in different parts of her body, resembling the small Pox, and preceded by a fever of three days. She has likewise a pain in her Throat. R<sup>x</sup> Sp<sup>t</sup>. minder  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij cap  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss omni 4<sup>ta</sup> Hora in Hauus aq: Rord.

Apply a little Cotton dipt in a Solution of Camphire to her Throat, and give her barley water and Poscad Perry.

3<sup>d</sup> The Pustules evidently appear the small Pox, and they now begin to maturate. If they turn Pale or flat give her  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of the Tinct. Croci in a Spoonful of Sp<sup>t</sup>. minder.

4<sup>th</sup> I never met with the like of this case before, I did not imagine she was to have any Disease but the Fever, but it is turned out to the small Pox



315. Pox, with very mild Symptoms, which is never the case, at least I never saw it the case where the small Pox overcame any other Eruption, but the Disease was fatal, There was not a case where a worse Prognostic can be drawn than when the small Pox attacks a Patient who has an Acrimony in his Blood.

This woman has a very acrid humour upon her Skin, therefore they ought to be more particularly dangerous to her, yet they are quite distinct and going on in maturation.

She had a sore Throat which is the common case in the infected small Pox.

She has no other bad Symptoms only the fever is going on to mature the Pox.

From this instance we see that the small Pox can come upon another cutaneous Eruption or Disease, without being fatal.

She had not much Itching which used to happen after those who have had no outbreking, and is looked on as a bad sign, as it always denotes an Acrimony in the blood.

She has not many of them, so that there will not be a great absorption. The Symptoms  
are

are so mild that she has needed no medicine 317.  
She has had a Stool every day which is a good  
sign, as it will carry off some of the matter this  
way.

I have only ordered some of the Sp! minded.  
to determine the matter to the Skin, without  
exciting a Fever.

There is not so much need for the Bath, for the  
Pus seems to be good, tho' I imagined we would  
have <sup>had</sup> a thin Sanctus Ichor. This would have  
been more dangerous as it would have been  
more readily absorbed and also more acrid.

The Scorbatic Eruption has disappeared,  
which is always the case, for I never saw the  
Small Pox come upon any other Eruption  
but it always yielded to them; There is one  
thing to be observed here, and that is, the small  
Pox are thickest where the Scurvy Spots were,  
the reason is, there the Skin is more thin.

This Eruption may possibly cure the other  
if she be well purged after it.

6<sup>th</sup>. The Maturation is Completed.

7<sup>th</sup>. The Pox are beginning to Crust.

This



318. This womans Pox have come to a crustation, without any putrid fever, or bad symptoms, and from it a very useful Corollary may be drawn in Physick, its very probable that had she not been using the mercury and Decodion of the woods some time before, she would not have come so well off for these kept her Skin open and free, by which means there was a free exit to all the morbid matter, so that where we suspect a person to be of a Scorbutic habit of body, if they never had the Small Pox, and are in a place where they are frequent, it would be adviseable to put them upon such a Course as our Patient, as no Physician would venture to inoculate a Child with these Eruptions, or who was of a Scorbutic habit.

Yet from Experience after putting them upon a Course of mercury, it might be safely done, for by this means we can correct the Acrimony & render the small Pox much milder.

I would, if I were confirmed by a few experiments, even dispair of those who were very far gone in the scurvy, after they had undergone this Course. &<sup>th</sup> She continues in a very good way, the Pusules almost are

are blackened and no fever.

319.

R Decod. Tamarind. cum Ziss, Senn: cap  
mane per Duas Vices.

10<sup>th</sup> Purgatives operated well.

R Syt diaid. Zi cap. h. l.

11<sup>th</sup> The Corruptions are almost entirely gone.

Repet. Pareq:

15<sup>th</sup> Purgatives operated well; The small Pox  
have cured this woman's disease.

I shall therefore dismiss her. —

## Fever

March 22<sup>d</sup>

Katharine Donaldson aged

Twenty eight years, has laboured under a  
fever of the nervous kind for these three  
weeks past.

At present she is entirely delirious, and  
passes her Urine involuntarily. Her skin  
is quite Parched and dry, Pulse quick and  
small, Belly costive, her Tongue covered with  
a yellow crust, and she takes little drink.



I can form no distinct notion of this womans case, as she has been bad three weeks, and is at present delirious, her fever seems to be much the same with Anne Clether, as it has lasted so long, it seems not to be very violent, for in these fevers the Vis Vita has not strength enough to pass the morbid matter from the body. I shall therefore give med.<sup>s</sup> that create a great degree of fever as Cordial Boluses &c. In these fevers the Patient is always best when the pulse rises, and worse when it falls.

Ry Cast: ℥<sup>ss</sup> xii, Camph: ℥<sup>ss</sup> iv Theriac ℥<sup>ss</sup> xii  
 of Bolus omni quarta hora repetend. Ry aq:  
 Alexit. Sp<sup>l</sup> mindet. a ℥<sup>ss</sup> iii Sp<sup>l</sup> Sal. aromat. ℥<sup>ss</sup> ii  
 Sy<sup>l</sup> Sauch ℥<sup>ss</sup> i ℥<sup>ss</sup> cap. Coch: ii omni M<sup>o</sup> hot.  
 Inque Enema Domest. Apply Sinapisme when toler.  
 23<sup>d</sup> The Sinapisme were applied, but

She still continues to rove; she does not pass her Urine involuntarily as Yesterday. Shave her Head and Bathe it with Vinegar & water, and apply a Flannel Cap to it.

Repet.

Prepet. Pol. e Castor &c.

Prepet. Mirt: e Sp<sup>t</sup>: mindet.

Her Head was shaved and bathed as directed.  
Sinapiams were likewise applied for two hours,  
and she got the Bolus and mixture, she has  
more heat in her Soles to Day, and does not rave  
so much. Continue Med<sup>s</sup> and give her Barley  
water to Drink.

25<sup>th</sup> She is pretty distinct today and does not  
rave so much. Pulse fuller and less frequent, her  
Skin dry still.

R<sup>y</sup> Sp<sup>t</sup>: mindet. ℥iv Aq: Aromat: ℥iss Tinct.  
Croci ℥iij Sp<sup>t</sup>: Sal: aromat: L<sup>y</sup>ultiv: L<sup>y</sup> Sy<sup>t</sup>: Sacchar.  
℥i. Cap: Coch: ii omni Rich. Continue  
the Bolus.

This woman is now a great deal better, and  
I followed the Indications I laid Down, and  
gave her the Remedies I proposed, and now her  
Pulse is better, and her Deliriums abated, but  
her fever is still rather too weak and Skin  
dry, therefore I prescribed her a mixture & Bolus's.

27<sup>th</sup> Her Glyster operated twice, and she is quite  
Distinct, her Skin is pretty moist. Continue med<sup>s</sup>.



322/ 28<sup>th</sup> all her Symptoms are pretty easy but never sweat any and complains of a pain over her body.

Ry Sp! minder. Zi Sal. C. G. gr viii Cap. h. S. et Frigie Enema. h. S.

29<sup>th</sup> She sweated a little last night, and her complaints easier. Repeat Haust. H. S.

This woman seems now to be in a good way and her Disease is going off.

30<sup>th</sup> Being Costive Repeat Glysm.

Ry Sal. Glacib. Zviij Cap. mane.

April 1<sup>st</sup> The Purgatives operated well and she is quite easy to day. Repeat Haust.

2<sup>d</sup>. Repeat Haust. et Purg. mane.

3<sup>d</sup>. Repeat Haust. Sudorific

4<sup>th</sup> Megan to menstruate this morning but like to stop. Repeat Glysm. and let her use all the Poluses.

This woman is almost cured. She began to menstruate on the 4<sup>th</sup> but was like to stop. which was no wonder, as she has been so much reduced by the fever.

I ordered her the Glyster and Pediluvium.  
Gonorrhoea

## Gonorrhoea

March 25<sup>th</sup> Robert Weemys aged thirty years, about four years ago when in Ireland, got a Clap, which was cured by repeated doses of Shypick, he says he has not meddled with any woman but his wife these three years, yet at present has all the Symptoms of a common Gonorrhoea viz! Hot urine purulent running &c. He imputes it to a strain but I think there is some reason to suspect his wife.

Tiat v. S. ad Z xii.

Rx Decoct. Samarind. cum Zij Senn. Sal. Glyster.  
Zi man. Zvi cap cras mane per quatuor dies.  
This man has a common Gonorrhoea, which he says he has got by a strain but I judge he has been infected by his wife.

There is nothing more dangerous than to give too Acried medicines at first, for there is always a considerable degree of Inflammation, and swelling in the Corpus Cavernosum Urethrae, hence a Chordee.

The



324. The Disease commonly attacks the parts infected and then it spreads over all the body.

The Phenomena are, the part first begins to be a little irritated and inflamed and then a small Pustule appears, upon the Glands or Prepuce, which contains a whitish Serum, then there is the Vestige of an ulcer, which goes on and acquires Gallow Lips.

There are probably, too some of the same kind within the Urethra, hence a Gonorrhoea, the humour that comes out is thin and green, and there is a considerable degree of malignity, but the yellow or white thick humour is the best. If the running remains remain for any time the neighbouring parts are affected viz! the Inguinal Glands, for the Lymphatic veins of the Penis open into these Glands.

The matter then irritating these Glands causes an inflammation, and a Pustule, if it shall still continue, the whole mass of blood will be infected, the virus of the Disease generally fixes upon these parts, that

that send the most viscid humours, as the  
membrana adiposa, throat marrow &c.

1 Gonorrhœa has its seat in the penis  
in different parts of it as in different Subjects.

The most common seat of it is immediately  
under the Glans, and Corpus Cavernosum.  
Urethra.

This is the best seat of it, for it is near the  
Passage, and so the matter can be easily eva-  
cuated. The worst seat of it is when it falls  
upon the Pubeos part of the Urethra, for here  
there are not only many Glans, but likewise  
these of a large size, if the matter be carried here  
by Propulsion, a Gonorrhœa difficult to be  
cured will be produced.

Each of the Conglobated Glans have a small  
Excretory, if this is crosed there will be a more  
constant effusion.

A Gonorrhœa is very difficult to cure which  
has been made worse by the imprudent use  
of medicines as by Injections being pushed  
back into the Corpus Cavernosum Urethra.

Injections are not always necessary but  
when



326. when they are to be used, the Patient ought first to make water, which will push out all the purulent matter before it.

We sometimes can determine the precise place when the Ulcer is cauterated, by squeezing it with our finger, when we will feel something hard at the place, or the Patient will feel pain.

The nearer the Glands the Ulcer is, the sooner will it be cured et vice Versa, because always the farther back, you get the better of it, it will be better for you and the Patient, for if the Disease remains anytime, the Internal membrane will be eroded, and the matter will get in among the Cells.

There are many methods, proposed for curing this disease. It certainly is not necessary in all cases to use mercury, for if the Disease is recent the Antiphlogistic method will answer best, i.e. treating the Disease as a Topical Inflammation, and consequently the heat of urine which is occasioned by the Acid urine, passing over the inflamed parts, then give the Patient

Patient a gentle Dose of Physick: by both 327.  
these methods the Impetus of <sup>the</sup> Blood is abated  
and made to flow more easily thro' the obstructed  
vessels. Experience has shown the benefit of  
these methods. Indeed at first I thought that  
V.S. was bad, as it made a depletion of the  
Vessels and gave more room for the absorption  
of the matter.

In the last Age the common method was to give  
Purgatives to cure the Ulcer, but in this way  
you debilitate the Patient, and the constant  
use of these will cause as great a Depletion of  
the Vessels, and absorptions V.S.

These two were mostly of the acid kind, the  
fever then that is raised by their Operation must  
heighten the inflammation and render the  
Urine more acid as part of the purgative  
enters the blood.

I gave him the Purgative on purpose to  
lay his pride and prevent an Erection, which  
is of very bad Consequence in this Disease, for  
the cells that before were inflamed, being now  
violently distracted are more inflamed, hence  
the



328. Disease is increased.

The obvious Indication is to take off the Inflammation which is best done by U.S. and Cathartics, and at the same time endeavour to keep up his Urine as much as possible, by giving him plenty of the arabic Emulsion, for it passes off easily by the Bladder and hinders the Acrimony of the urine.

A Decodion of Allhea or Linkhead will answer the same Intention.

As to his diet he must avoid all strong meals and spirituous Liquors, as these will be apt to increase the Inflammation. I chose to give him a large quantity of water and Allhea Boiled in his purgative, as they will serve to steele the acrimony of the purgative when off by the urine.

Fomentes and Poultices to promote the Cure, for they increase the repulsion of the humours.

26<sup>th</sup> Purgative operating 100bat. Emul. arab. et Infus. Lini per Vices.

27<sup>th</sup> Pain <sup>heat of</sup> and urine much diminished continue the Cooling drink.

when

When the inflammation seems to be entirely <sup>327</sup> gone, I shall order some mercurial Unguent to be rubbed on the Urethra, but this does not answer till the Inflammation be quite gone.

April 1<sup>st</sup>. He is better continue medicines.

We cannot positively determine the precise seat of the Ulcer, but think it is immediately behind the Glands, which is soonest cured.

I don't chuse to use Injections as the disease is not in the Pustules part of the Urethra, for there may drive the matter back and so increase the Disease.

6<sup>th</sup>. Repeat Plivan fatus and Poultice.

Complains of a pain and Inflam<sup>n</sup> in his Glands.

Repeat Cathartic

7<sup>th</sup>. Purgative Operating. Fial V. S. ad  $\zeta$  X.

8<sup>th</sup>. Is a little easier today.

Ry Bals. Lucatell.  $\zeta$ i, Solv. in Vitell. ovi. cui  
adde Pill. mercur.  $\zeta$ i Elect. Lenitiv.  $\zeta$ i Sal.

Prunell.  $\zeta$ i ~~M~~ cap. M. N. M. let in Die.

10<sup>th</sup>. The Eleetuary purges him severely. Hermit it.

Ry Aq menth.  $\zeta$ i L. L.  $\text{gt}^{\text{th}}$  XV ~~M~~ cap: Statim.

11<sup>th</sup>. The running white thick.

Continue



320 Continue the Electuary in a small Dose.

The running clear and Pappy. Continue the Electuary.

This man is now near Cured the Inflammation and Ghordee are quite gone, the running small is a sign the Ulcer is disposed to heal.

When the Ulcer is beginning to heal, we have always a running of Mucus from the Urethra which is called a Gleet owing to a lax state of the Vessels of the Glands there.

He is now almost well and nothing but a small Gleet running.

## Nephritis.

Thomas Dickson aged thirty four years, has for these seven years past been subject to a pain in his kidneys, which when violent was attended with Vomiting, he has an almost constant pain in the extremity of his Glans. his Urine has generally a foetid smell, and its Colour inclining to black, it has sometimes  
in

in it a considerable quantity of mucus, when  
costive, he passes thin florid blood, upon using  
Exercise, all his complaints turn worse.

He has used several Diuretic and Lithontrypic Med.  
without any Advantage.

I at first imagined that this man had a  
Stone in his Kidneys, but now am convinced it  
is in his Bladder.

I imagine all Stones are first formed in the  
Kidneys and then pass down by the Ureters  
into the Bladder.

What makes me suspect the Bladder is the pu-  
trid Smell of his Urine, which is always the case,  
when there is a Stone in the Bladder that is  
Porous, for the Urine going into the Pores turns  
putrid.

Upon walking the colour of his urine changes  
and is blackish, which always happens when  
the Stone is in the Bladder or Kidneys, for  
the Stone by the motion breaks the small  
Vessels. His Pectum too is much affected which  
is the common concomitant of a Stone in  
the Bladder.

It will be necessary that he be sounded.

I have ordered him to be bled and to get a Dose  
of



332 of Salto to morrow as he is costive, for we must  
Evacuate the Guts which increase the Irritation  
as the return when full presses the coats of the  
Bladder against the stone.

30<sup>th</sup> Salto operating. Let him put up his urine  
Pubat. Emuls. arab.

The Urine deposits much Shime. Repeat Purgative  
April 1<sup>st</sup>. Purgative Operating By Syf. Diacod. Zi.  
cap. h. s. and Continue Emulsions.

This man has got several Purgatives; I  
still suspect there is a Stone in the Bladder, the last  
of the water was much thicker. I easily see there  
is an Erosion of the Vepels, as his urine is tinged  
with Blood.

I have ordered him the Arabic Emulsion which  
gives great Relief when there is a stone in the  
Bladder, for by its thickness it abrades the  
mucus, therefore lubricating mucilaginous med.  
are proper. The Antients used Oil to defend the  
coats of the Bladder from the asperity of the  
Stone, but I find the arabic Emulsion with  
Triple the Quantity of Gum Arabic answers  
very

very well. The pain in making water is a little violent at the beginning but diminishes gradually, till he be squeezing out the last drop, and then it is very severe, the reason of this is, as long as the Bladder is distended with urine the Distension keeps off the Coats of the Bladder from the Stone, but when the urine is expelled, the Bladder is contracted, and the sides rub against the Surface of the Stone, hence the pain.

Let him be sounded.

3<sup>d</sup>. He was sounded but no Stone felt, he has a scrotal Hernia of twelve or thirteen years standing, which is so large that the Testicle of that side cannot be found.

5<sup>th</sup>. He was sounded again but no Stone found.

Continue Emulsion.

I am afraid the Kidney is very much affected, for the urine looks purulent, which would seem as if there was an Ulcer in the Kidney, which often happens from a Stone there, especially if the Patient has used violent Exercise, as this man hath done in walking from Newcastle.

This Urine is put in the morning & the paper is it.

It is certainly very hard to deal with an ulcer or a Stone in the kidney or Bladder.

For



334 That the use of Lythiont-plices must be very dubious.

Whenever this man uses any exercise he spaves bloody Urine which makes me believe the surface of the Stone is rough. All kinds of exercise irritates the Kidney when there is a rough Stone there.

I have ordered the Arabic Emulsion which both demulcates and Murats the Urine, and relaxes the part. I shall try him with the aq. Calcis, tho' I don't know if he will be able to bear it, I shall order the Balsamies for him.

The aq. Calcis will be good for him where the ulcer is clean, for it is an incorporating and consolidating Remedy.

The Balsamies Clents the Acid parts of the Lins, which are fine, as no salt can be got from them.

Ry aq. Calcis: Lib. 1, Cap: per duas vias.

Ry Mals. Lucat: ʒi Aled: Lenitiv. ʒx mucilag: Gum.

Tragacanth. ʒss M cap. ʒi ter in die.

10<sup>th</sup> His pains are easier.

14<sup>th</sup> His Complaints much much easier continue the Aleduary et Cap: ʒi Sapon: Venet: vii in die.

He has been easier since he was put upon the Course of aq. Calcis & Soap.

This

This pain sometimes increase, for when we used Lithon-  
triplic it render the surface of the stone more rough,  
so as to irritate the parts.

Our Prognosis here is always uncertain, and  
sand coming away with the urine is always a  
good sign.

I ordered a Balsamic Electuary, as the parts seem much  
irritated which has eased him of his pain.

24<sup>th</sup> The stile continues in a bad way and the  
Rupture which adheres to the parts cannot be  
Reduced.

# Phthisis Pulmonalis

Charles Allen a Shoemaker aged thirty  
Years, about the beginning of January last had  
a Pleuritic fever, for which he was bled to  
℥viii but the pain still continued, in eight days  
he was bled again, this was not good practice, then  
Probably the Inflammation was going into suppuration.  
Hippocrates says, that if an Inflammation be  
not resolved in four days, it always goes into  
Suppuration



Suppuration, but that does not hold good in this Country, for we see it can last seven or eight days without going into Suppuration, but this is seldom the case.

It is very easy to know when an Inflammation goes into Suppuration, for the Patient takes always Shiverings of cold when that happens.

This was his fate, for he tells us, he was relieved by spitting up of black stuff. He had not got Evacuations enough at the beginning, so his Disease went on, and it would seem affected both the Lungs and Pleura, altho' he says his breathing was not much affected.

The Seat of the Suppuration could not have been in the Pleura, but in the Cellular Substance below the membrane and the Intercostal muscles, which is something Analogous to the membrane adiposa in other parts of the body, and this is always the Seat of a Suppuration.

It has broke internally as he spitted up matter, it could not indeed break externally, for this the Interostals

Intercostals are very thick, these and the ribs 337  
would make a considerable Resistance on the  
outside.

On the inside there is only the two membranes  
Viz! the Pleura and membrane of the Lungs,  
which are properly cohering, the Pus would soon  
dissolve this, and make its way into the Bronchiae  
and thus be spitted up.

An Ulcer in the Lungs is very hard to heal, as  
they are in a perpetual motion. The Pus too  
Magnetizing among the cells on receiving air,  
putrifies and turns acid; the more Acid grows,  
the apter it is to erode the other Vessels and  
membranes. It is not easy to deterge it, as it  
forms into Sinuses, besides it cannot easily be  
carried off by the cough, as it has to come thro'  
the very small Branches of the Bronchiae,  
the thinner parts only will be carried off, &  
the thicker left, hence ground will be laid  
for a second Abscess.

He seems to have been of a good Constitution,  
or he would not have escaped a Plethoric Pulmonia;  
he is at present in some degree hectic, for  
his Pulse is quick, his ulcer is in the Right  
Side of the Thorax which is always more dangerous than  
the Left, as there are three fifths of the lungs on this  
side, and but two on that.



328. The Indication is to hinder the absorption of the Pus, and if absorbed, to see to prevent its effects upon the Blood.

A Vegetable and milk Diet, with Decoctions of the Vulnerary plants, deturgizing and consolidating med. with exercise, answer best here, especially Phiding, for it renders the Pus more fluid, & more easily to be thrown up by the cough.

The Saponaceous hums and Balsams mixed with honey will be very proper.

The cough is not so violent else I would have given him a Purgative.

He must get a mild Balsamic Electuary of the Bals. Lucatell. If costive, I would mix some of the Lenitive Electuary with it.

Let him Drink along with it a Decoction of the Vulnerary Plants.—





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